

Artificial heart malfunctions

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Dr. Barney Clark, the world's first recipient of a permanent artificial heart, was rushed back into surgery Tuesday after his blood pressure suddenly dropped. Doctors at the University of Utah Medical Centre said the cause appeared related to "improper valve function" possibly caused by a blood clot or tissue overgrowth on one of the mechanical heart's valves. They said that, in consultation with Dr. Clark's family, the 61-year-old retired dentist had been returned to the operating theatre and corrective surgery was still in progress.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Montreal faces huge power failure

MONTREAL (R) — A huge power failure affected much of Quebec Province Tuesday causing traffic chaos in Montreal and depriving more than six million people of electricity. Provincial power authorities, who said they hoped to restore power within two hours, blamed the stoppage on a switching problem at one of their substations near Quebec City. In near-freezing temperatures, firemen rushed around Montreal rescuing people stranded in lifts, and commuters had to be evacuated from the underground railway system after trains, using emergency generators, crawled into stations. Banks and department stores closed their doors and traffic on main streets ground to a halt as traffic signals failed.

Volume 7 Number 2139

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 15, 1982 — SAFAR 30, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

PLO appoints Amman office director

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Khattab Abu Al Rabb has been officially appointed as director of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Amman. The decision to appoint Mr. Abu Al Rabb to this post came after the recent visit of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat to Jordan. There has been no official appointment to this post for some time, and Mr. Salem Shahin was acting director of the office.

Klibi on 4-day visit to Greece

ATHENS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi arrived here Tuesday for a four-day visit that is expected to focus on the prospects for a Middle East peace settlement and on Greece's relations with the Arab World. Mr. Klibi, who will meet Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu Wednesday, said on arrival: "This visit will be the chance for a wide exchange of views on the great questions which interest Greece concerning the (Middle Eastern) region."

Kuwaiti parliament to debate proposed law amendments

KUWAIT (R) — The Kuwait National Assembly decided Tuesday to debate government-proposed constitutional amendments, including one which empowers the Gulf country's ruler to declare martial law. The vote was 37 for and 27 against, with two members absent. The assembly, the only elected parliament in the Gulf, will debate the amendments in the next two or three weeks after a preliminary study by its legislative committee. The government proposed to amend the 1962 constitution on Nov. 30, saying the changes were needed to reflect developments in the country but were not intended to erode the authority of parliament.

Begin shaves off his beard

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin shaved off his beard of mourning Tuesday and prepared to resume public life following his wife's death. "A new era is starting for Mr. Begin," one of his aides said. "He has overcome the blow and is more determined than ever." Apart from a brief appearance in the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Begin, 69, has not ventured beyond home and his office since the burial of his wife, Aliza, last month. Following Jewish custom, he did not shave during "shloshim", the traditional 30 days of mourning which ended Tuesday. A barber removed Mr. Begin's grey-flecked beard. His first public appearance will be to give a speech to the World Zionist Conference in Jerusalem on Thursday. Mr. Begin has weathered heart attacks, a stroke and a heavy fall which for a year limited him to walking with a crutch.

S. Arabia reminds foreigners to respect Islamic rules

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia reminded foreigners Tuesday to respect its Islamic rules of social behaviour while in the country or risk severe, unspecified punishment. The Interior Ministry warning, carried by the official Saudi press agency, appeared to be linked to the much-publicised recent inquest in England into the death of British nurse Helen Smith at an illegal drinking party in Jeddah in 1979. The story has never appeared in the Saudi media. Thousands of foreigners of all races and religions work in Saudi Arabia, which is spending billions of dollars on development projects. The ministry said the Koran was Saudi Arabia's constitution and under it import, manufacture or sale of alcohol or drugs of any kind were forbidden. Offenders or those who concealed violations of the rules would be punished without any discrimination, the ministry said.

Jordan, PLO to go it together

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A press statement issued here Tuesday following two days of meetings held by the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Committee said that joint political moves to regain Arab and Palestinian rights would be continued.

The statement said that "The Jordanian side, headed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and the Palestinian side, headed by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, in the light of a mutual concept of a special and distinctive relationship linking Jordan and a Palestine liberated from occupation, have agreed to continue joint political moves at all levels."

The statement added that such joint political action is "based on commitment to the Fez Arab Summit resolutions" and comes "within the framework of joint Arab action."

The statement pointed out that agreement on continued joint political action had been agreed upon in the light of "the realisation of the Jordanian and Palestinian sides of the requirements of the present phase through which the Palestine cause is passing and the complications inherent in this phase."

The statement pointed out that the two sides had agreed on joint political action out of their "commitment to save the occupied Palestinian land and achieve the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people over this land".

agreement of continued joint action had also been reached in the light of "awareness of the historical and pan-Arab dimensions and considerations of interest which cause the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples to be directly affected by continued Zionist aggression on the Palestinian people and their national homeland."

It pointed out that the two sides of the committee had arrived at the agreement "as a result of concentrated discussions that have taken place during successive meetings following the meeting between His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on Oct. 10."

The statement said that the two sides have agreed that "the joint committee will continue its work discussing bilateral relations and political developments that may occur."

A four-man drafting committee comprising Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sidiq Al Dajani and PLO Executive



Prime Minister Mudar Badran embraces the PLO leader Yasser Arafat upon Mr. Arafat's departure Tuesday (Petra photo)

Committee Representative in Amman Abdul Razzaq Al Yahya prepared the statement Tuesday morning. All four are members of the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Committee.

Although the statement did not refer to the setting up of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation after the evacuation of Israelis from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Hani Al Hassan, who is a member of the joint committee and a political adviser to Mr. Arafat, told reporters that the reference to a distinctive relationship between Jordan and a liberated Palestine was based on the idea of a confederation and that the idea of a Palestinian state was also inherent.

Mr. Arafat left here Tuesday afternoon, and was expected to arrive later in Tunis, where the PLO leadership is now based.

During his 3-day visit to Jordan, he met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and headed the Palestinian side to the Higher Joint Committee meetings.

Mr. Arafat described the committee's meetings as "fruitful, constructive and pervaded by a spirit of positive brotherhood."

He was seen off at Amman Airport by Mr. Badran, Mr. Abu Odeh, Mr. Ibrahim and Mr. Ali Suheimat, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs and minister of transport. He was also seen off by Khalil Al Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian forces, and other PLO officials.

Gibraltar gates to open

GIBRALTAR (R) — Gates barring passage between Spain and Gibraltar were expected to open at midnight Tuesday and Britain said it would not impose any restrictions on movement.

The governor of the British colony, Adm. Sir David Williams, rejected a call by Gibraltar's government for the gates on the British side to be shut for four hours during the night as they had been during the last 13 years of Spanish blockade.

In a statement issued Tuesday night, the governor said: "The British government has concluded, having regard to their objective of obtaining the full removal of restrictions and the need to ensure that Gibraltar's case is presented in the best possible way to world opinion, that there should be no barriers on the Gibraltar side of the frontier which would inhibit movement through and from Spain."

Mubarak to visit Japan next April

TOKYO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will visit Japan early next April at the invitation of the Japanese government, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday.

Britain to strengthen armed forces says defence minister

LONDON (R) — Britain will strengthen its armed forces, making them more flexible, mobile and battle-ready because of lessons learned in the Falklands conflict, Defence Minister John Nott announced Tuesday.

Announcing a one-billion-sterling (\$1.6-billion) spending package in parliament, Mr. Nott said Britain would buy six long-range, air-refuelling tankers, more jet fighters, battlefield helicopters and missiles.

He also said four frigates due to be mothballed would now be kept at sea and plans to sack thousands of sailors and civilian navy shore personnel would be revised.

All the aircraft, helicopters and ships lost in the Falklands would be replaced, he said.

But the minister, who has said he will quit politics shortly, did not announce any major reversal of

government plans to make big cuts in the surface fleet in the next decade.

In a special statement analysing the lessons of the Falklands conflict, which Mr. Nott presented to parliament, the Conservative government said: "The campaign confirmed that the British people and their government have the will and resolve to resist aggression."

In April Britain sent a 100-ship task force 8,000 miles to the South Atlantic and retook the Falklands after Argentina seized the islands, known to them as the Malvinas.

All 10 Harrier jets and 24 helicopters lost in the battle would be replaced, Mr. Nott said, and four ultra-modern frigates would replace the two destroyers and two frigates sunk by Argentine bombs and missiles.

OAU to discuss summit

NAIROBI (R) — Senior officials of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) arrived here Tuesday for talks with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi on ways to reconvene the organisation's twice-aborted 19th summit.

OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo of Togo told reporters he would consult with President Moi, the current OAU chairman, on ways out of the deadlock.

The summit has twice been abandoned in Tripoli, Libya, for lack of a quorum, depriving Col. Muammar Qadhafi of the chairmanship he was to have taken over from President Moi.

Under OAU procedure the next summit, intended to be held in Guinea, cannot take place until the 19th summit is properly opened and closed.

FitzGerald elected Irish premier

DUBLIN (R) — The Irish Republic's new parliament elected Fine Gael leader Garret FitzGerald prime minister Tuesday at the head of a revived coalition with the Labour Party.

Dr. FitzGerald, 56, led a minority coalition with Labour for seven months until it fell in January over plans to impose taxes on shoes and clothes.

The new coalition, the country's first majority government in 18 months, faces 15-per cent inflation, 13-per cent unemployment and large foreign debts.

It replaces Charles Haughey's minority government, which fell in a confidence vote last month. Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail Party lost five seats in the general election that followed but remains the largest single party in the 166-Seat Dail (Parliament).

Rival factions continue fighting in Tripoli

BEIRUT (R) — Rival armed groups fought for the eighth day running in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli Tuesday but the country's other main trouble spot, the mountains east of Beirut, was reported quiet.

A Reuters correspondent in Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, said pro- and anti-Syrian militias entrenched in the old town exchanged bursts of automatic weapons fire.

"Two bombs exploded in the city overnight, he added, but there was no information on casualties."

More than 30 people have been killed and 150 injured in the week of fighting, the latest in a long series of battles between the two sides.

Local radio stations reported a morning of calm in the mountains east of Beirut where there was widespread fighting between Christian and Muslim militias on Sunday and Monday.

Monday night Israeli and Druze sources reported a tentative ceasefire agreement had been reached at a meeting of Israeli officers and Muslim and Christian

leaders. The area has been controlled by the Israeli army since soon after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June.

The sources said that if by midday a ceasefire held, armed men stayed off the streets and kidnappings stopped, the warring groups would meet again to discuss further peace moves.

At noon the ceasefire seemed to be holding and an Israeli military spokesman in Yearze, just outside Beirut, said by telephone that talks had been scheduled for late Tuesday afternoon.

Jumblatt believes Israel, Falangists are behind his assassination attempt

PARIS (R) — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Jumblatt said Tuesday that Israel and its Christian Falangist militia allies were behind the apparent assassination attempt he escaped earlier this month in Beirut.

In an interview with French television, he said that the bomb attack, which killed four people on Dec. 1, was carried out because he was "a major political obstacle for some internal factions in Lebanon, possibly the Falangists, possibly Israel."

"I have no concrete evidence but I accuse them of having tried to eliminate me," Mr. Jumblatt, who arrived here Monday, added.

Mr. Jumblatt, one of Lebanon's most prominent leftist leaders and one of the chiefs of its Druze community, called on the French government to implement a "more explicit policy" in the Lebanon conflict.

"France has a better understanding of Lebanon than the United States. With a more explicit and active policy, this country would be better able to contribute to Lebanon's independence," he said.

The Lebanese leader is due to meet French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson here on Thursday.

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Mitterrand, Shultz discuss East-West trade policy

PARIS (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Paris Tuesday and immediately began talks with French leaders in an effort to smooth a dispute over East-West trade policy that has cooled Franco-American relations.

As he started his sessions with President Francois Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, both sides were calling the dispute a misunderstanding and Mr. Shultz seemed eager to accommodate French sensibilities.

The disagreements stemmed from sanctions that President Reagan imposed in June on construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe. He lifted the sanctions in November as a result, he said, of an allied agreement on developing a common policy for East-West trade.

Mr. Shultz arrived in Paris on the fifth leg of a seven-nation European tour and it was expected to be one of his more difficult stops.

He said, however, that although U.S.-French relations had had their ups and downs they were generally positive.

In an interview published Monday, Mr. Mitterrand said of the U.S.-French dispute: "I am not angry. I am perfectly calm and open to dialogue."

U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles may also be a topic for discussion between Mr. Shultz and French officials.

Mr. Mitterrand suggested recently that a compromise might be possible on the U.S. "zero option" position under which NATO would forgo deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in exchange for destruction of Soviet medium-range missiles.

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that Mr. Mitterrand was firmly behind the zero option although the negotiations were likely to lead to a compromise. None of the new NATO missiles is to be deployed on French territory.

During his 24-hour Paris stop, Mr. Shultz is expected to discuss a wide range of topics, including economic issues that have also led to strains between Paris and Washington.

In addition to meeting Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Cheysson, the secretary of state was also meeting Defence Minister Charles Hernu and Finance Minister Jacques Delors.

Freij renews appeal to recognise Israel

BONN (R) — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij has renewed appeals to fellow Palestinians to recognise Israel and accept peace proposals by President Reagan for the Middle East.

In an interview in Tuesday's West German daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Mr. Freij urged the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to begin a dialogue with the United States to convince Americans of its peaceful intentions.

Such a dialogue would entail Palestinian acceptance of United Nations resolutions which acknowledge Israel's right to exist, the Christian mayor was quoted as saying.

It was "five (minutes) to twelve," particularly as Israel was stepping up the Jewish settlement drive, Mr. Freij said.

Extreme PLO demands only played into the hands of the Israelis, he said. But it was unrealistic to expect the U.S. to pressure Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin into making concessions. Pressure on Israel did not work.

The PLO should cooperate with Jordan to convince the United States that Palestinians recognised Israel and were willing to live together in peace, he said.

Mr. Freij said he saw "a small chance" in the U.S. plan, which does not foresee an independent Palestinian state but proposes a form of association with Jordan.

But the PLO was still divided on the proposals. It would find it easier to accept his course if it listened to Palestinians in the occupied territories, he said.

Jordan sends medical aid to N. Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — At the instructions of His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian government sent Tuesday a cargo plane loaded with medicines and medical equipment to the Arab Republic of Yemen to help in the relief operations in the aftermath of the earthquake which hit North Yemen on Monday.

Meanwhile, the Health Ministry is presently preparing a medical team to join other doctors, nurses and paramedics to participate in the rescue and relief operations.

Hundreds die in N. Yemen, page 8

Mubarak to urge for W. German role in Mideast peace

BONN (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak planned to urge a more active West German role in the Middle Eastern peacemaking process at a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl Tuesday, Egyptian sources said.

Mr. Mubarak arrived in Bonn Monday on the second leg of a European tour intended to hasten withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and promote an international solution of the Palestinian problem.

Egyptian sources said the president believed Bonn could make a major contribution to a Middle East settlement when it assumes the presidency of the European Community next month.

President Reagan's September peace plan, calling for Palestinian self-government on the Israeli-occupied West Bank in association with Jordan, would be the central theme of discussions, the sources added.

The two leaders were likely to discuss ways of winning the support of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for the plan. But no major initiatives were expected from the talks.

The president flies to Austria to meet Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The Vienna talks are expected to focus on the PLO, which keeps a high-level representation in Austria.

Cairo concluded a separate peace with Israel, Arab sources said.

Early Tuesday West German Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl opened bilateral economic talks when he met Egyptian Farm Minister Youssef Wali.

Cairo is seeking further technical and economic support in modernising its agriculture.

Egypt, which is the second biggest recipient of West German aid, also relies on Bonn's support in modernising its light industry, communications and transport.

Investment Minister Wagh Shindi was due to meet Bonn officials later Tuesday to discuss future aid plans and joint projects with West German firms.

Mr. Mubarak, speaking at a meeting of the trade and industry

association in Bonn, appealed for increased West German investment in his country.

"There is enormous potential for West German investment in Egypt. We need your capital and your technology and we offer stability and an atmosphere of trusting cooperation," he said.

Bonn officials have said that complicated bureaucratic procedures are obstructing many joint projects between West German and Egyptian firms. They are expected to raise the problem during talks with Cairo's investment minister Tuesday.

West German President Karl Carstens told a banquet in Mr. Mubarak's honour that West Germany wanted a negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict, guaranteeing security to all countries.

"Long-term peace in the Middle East can only be established through the agreement of the Arab states. By recognising the basis of a solution in their Fez agreement they have given a hopeful sign," he said.

The September Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, proposed an independent Palestinian state, in line with PLO demands, while implicitly accepting Israel's existence.

Dr. Carstens also restated his country's support for President Reagan's peace plan.

The West German president plays a mainly ceremonial role in his country's political affairs.

سكيتا من الحاصل

HOME NEWS

Ghandour outlines ambitious programme for Alia in 1983

By Affiah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, aims to achieve a growth of 33 per cent in terms of gross revenues in 1983, boosting the number of passengers handled annually to 2,125,000, Alia Chairman Ali Ghandour said here Tuesday.

Mr. Ghandour, who was addressing a press conference to mark the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the airline, said that once these targets are achieved the net profit of the airline would be around JD 2 million.

Also Tuesday Mr. Ghandour opened the annual sales conference of Alia station managers and staff, and attended by senior officials from the charter airline company, Arab Wings and the Arab Air Cargo company.

Opening the sales conference, Mr. Ghandour, the chairman and director-general of Alia, said that the airline maintains its personal touch with its staff regardless of its rapid growth.

He added that the aim of the conference is "to review our family affairs of the ending year and to look forward to a new year with hope and then we part to fulfill the planned hopes."

According to Mr. Ghandour, all achievements of the national airline are due to the "ambitious, progressive and aggressive characters that distinguishes Alia's family."

He added that the three basic characters promoted Alia's network extending it to five continents and 36 destinations.

"Aggressiveness," he said, "is a very essential character that would promote the airline's ambitions."

He named the fulfilled ambitious projects embarked on by Alia, like its North Atlantic flights, Arab Wings, the Alia Air Academy, Arab Air Cargo, and the "extension of Alia's wings to West Africa and Sierra Leone."

The high standards of Alia's services, he said, were achieved by the dynamic performance of the staff.

He added that Alia maintains "a safe and efficient air transportation system that will open bridges to the capitals of the world for our people to communicate with the people of the world, to trade, to learn, to exchange knowledge and to enjoy life."

Mr. Ghandour emphasised the importance of continuity in growth which could be attained by "dynamic people who can bypass difficult obstacles and limitations and be able to meet challenges successfully."

"We are not short of intelligence and foresightedness. What we need is to do things better in quality and quantity," Mr. Ghandour said.

He concluded that Alia's "progressive history manifests its credibility in accomplishing targets and what they plan for 1983 will be a repetition of its successful history."

Mr. Iyad Khalidi, marketing and sales vice-president, told the Jordan Times that participants in

the three-day sales conference will review last year's results and will discuss goals to be achieved in 1983 in terms of revenues and services.

In the press conference, Mr. Ghandour said that Alia and the information media complement each other, for Alia acts not only as an airline but also as a media means through its information centres all over the world.

Alia's 1983 plan to increase its gross revenue by 33 per cent, is "to face the shortfall in 1982 growth to cover inflation, rapid growing costs in every sphere and the liquidity needed to repay our loans and their interests," Mr. Ghandour clarified.

He added that Alia's gross revenue in 1983 should be at least JD 185 million.

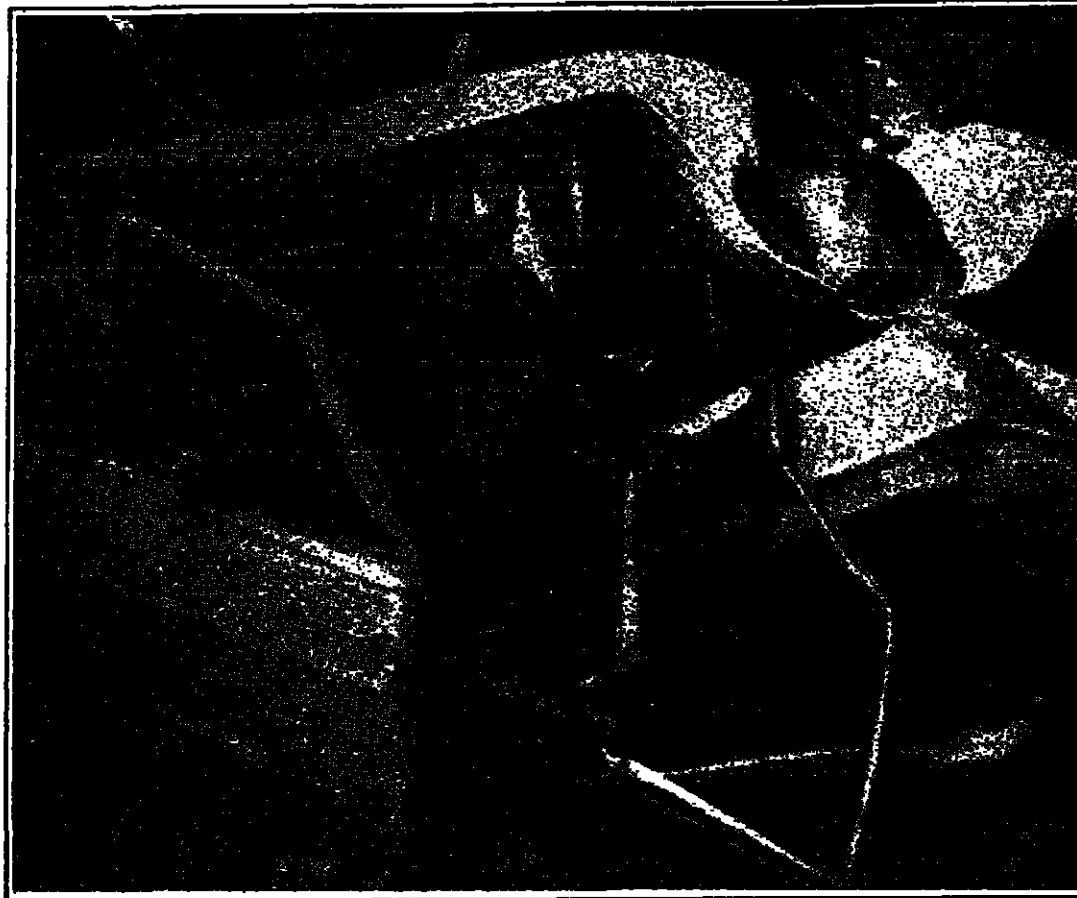
Mr. Ghandour pointed out that the world recession has affected Alia too as other airlines.

He said world recession has forced airline companies to total bankruptcy or permanent loans and asserted that the coming years require more than \$50 billion to modernise the world's airline fleets in order to economise their operations.

He pointed out that Alia has 19 planes of various kinds including Boeing 747, TriStar and Boeing 722 and 707 which will soon be replaced by sophisticated planes. During the current year, he said, Alia's planes carried 1,250,000 passengers constituting 19 per cent growth and JD 144 million in gross revenues.

Net profit for the last year amounted to JD 1,500,000, he said.

Referring to the Queen Alia International Airport, Mr. Ghandour said that it will start operations during the first quarter of next year.



The shattered remains of a service taxi which was hit by a truck on the Zarqa Highway Tuesday

Truck hits taxi; 4 escape, 1 critical

By Omar Abandeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Five people miraculously escaped death Tuesday when the tanker rammed it from behind, hurling it several metres away. The tanker, registered in Kuwait, overturned itself.

Travellers on the road rushed to transport the four passengers of the service taxi and the tanker driver to Al Bashir Hospital in Al Ashrafieh where doctors found

out they were suffering from various wounds, one of them in a critical condition.

The victims are Ahmad Adib Youssef, Abdul Majid Abdullah Al Mubaydin, Ali Mohammad Ali, Majid Abdullah Al Mubaydin and Nabil Mohammad Mahmoud. They all left the hospital after treatment, with the exception of the critically wounded.

Iraqi minister arrives for Armico meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Higher Education Minister and Chairman of the board of directors of the Arab Mining Company (Armico) Abdul Razzaq Al Hashimi arrived in Amman Tuesday to preside

over the meetings of the Armico board of directors which will be held in Amman Wednesday.

The board will discuss the progress of work in several mining

projects in a number of Arab countries in which the Armico is participating. It will also review the reports on new Armico projects.

Abu Odeh opens Soviet photograph exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh Tuesday opened at the Soviet Cultural Centre in Amman a photographic exhibition to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

During the week-long exhibition photographs showing agricultural and industrial development

and various aspects of life in the Soviet Union will be displayed.

The opening ceremony was attended by Soviet Ambassador in Amman, Rafiq Nishanov, several foreign ambassadors in Jordan, the president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society and a large gathering of invited guests.



Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh (second from left) and Soviet Ambassador in Amman Rafiq Nishanov (to Mr. Abu Odeh's left) Tuesday review

an exhibition of Soviet photographs opened by the minister at the Soviet Cultural Centre. (Petra photo)

Japanese firm to build ministry warehouses

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply Tuesday signed an agreement with a Japanese company to construct warehouses for foodstuffs in Irbid Governorate. The refrigerated warehouses, whose construction is expected to take 11 months, will have a capacity of 2,000 tonnes, and will be used for storing meat, vegetables and fruits.

Supply Minister Ibrahim Ayyoub signed the agreement for Jordan and the general manager of the Japanese company signed on behalf of his firm.

Mr. Ayyoub told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that by signing this agreement, the ministry has completed projects of a supply complex in northern Jordan, which include silos for grain with a capacity of 55,000 tonnes, warehouses with a capacity of 24,000 tonnes, an automatic bakery capable of producing 6,000 loaves of bread per hour, and refrigerated warehouses for 2,000 tonnes of meat and vegetables. Work at all these projects is expected to be completed in 1983, he said.



Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub (third from left) and representative of a Japanese firm sign an agreement

Tuesday to build refrigerated warehouses for the ministry in Irbid Governorate. (Petra photo)

Regent conveys sympathy to Yemeni quake victims

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday sent a cable of condolences to the president of the Yemen Arab Republic, Ali Abdullah Saleh, expressing sympathy, in his own name and on behalf of the Jordanian government and people to the Yemeni president, people and families of victims of earthquake which rocked several areas of Yemen causing the death of about 600 people and damaging property.

Drivers warned of dense fog

AMMAN (Petra) — Officials at the Public Security Department Tuesday said that all areas of Amman mountains and the roads leading to them are covered by dense fog and advised drivers to drive slowly and cautiously.

The department also announced that the Sweileh-Zayy-Al Atridh road is covered by dense fog and cautioned drivers to drive carefully on the road.

Dense fog is covering the Ra's Al 'Ayn area also, causing poor visibility, the department said.

Creative solutions sought for educational problems

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Recent trends at the Ministry of Education are pointing towards solving problems faced by the country's educational institutions creatively, according to Minister of Education Dr. Sa'id Al Tal.

Dr. Tal who Tuesday held an informal debate with journalists over educational issues at the Ministry of Education, said that the ministry is paving the way for recruiting the active support of citizens for the educational process in Jordan.

He pointed out that the enlistment of such support is dependent on making citizens aware of the "crucial importance of education to the country and to their

own lives and futures."

One of the biggest problems facing the ministry at present, he said, is the double-shift system of daily classes at government schools. He said it arises from a lack of enough school buildings, which in turn stems from a lack of funds.

Another goal the ministry is aiming to achieve is to upgrade the material, social and professional status of schoolteachers, Dr. Tal said.

In an effort to cater to students' overall needs as individuals, the ministry has set out to establish a directorate of student affairs which will see to the nutritional, health care and socio-psychological needs of schoolchildren throughout Jordan, particularly in the rural and less affluent urban areas, Dr. Tal said.

Jordan, 4 other Arab countries get KD 5.1 million joint loan

KUWAIT (PETRA) — The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development Tuesday signed a loan agreement with Jordan, Tunisia, Syria, Morocco and Djibouti according to which the fund will give KD 5.1 million to participate in the financing of a Arab ground satellite project.

Jordan's Ambassador in Kuwait Saleh Al Zu'bi signed the agreement for Jordan and the chairman of the fund's board of directors and Director-General, Mohammad Ali Abbadi signed on behalf of the fund.

Chinese youth delegation leaves Amman after talks on cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the All-China Youth Federation left Amman Tuesday at the end of a seven-day visit to Jordan during which it had talks with Jordanian officials on developing relations between youths of the two countries.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the chairman of the delegation said agreement was reached with the Youth Welfare Corporation (YWC) to develop relations between the youths of the two countries.

The delegation extended an official invitation to the YWC to send a youth delegation to China in 1983 to follow up bilateral contacts.

The delegation will receive applications submitted by competent authorities in Jordan to send Chinese basketball and volleyball trainers, he said.

The delegation head also expressed admiration of achievements accomplished by Jordan in education, economy culture and youth affairs.

Ministry regulations on imports of aluminium, ceramic products satisfy local industrial sector

AMMAN (Petra) — The industrial sector is satisfied with recent instructions issued by Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour on the import of aluminium and ceramics, Amman Chamber of Commerce President Bandar Al Tabba' said Tuesday.

Mr. Tabba' sent a memo to Mr. Asfour pointing out that these instructions have taken into consideration the right of Jordanian industries to market its products locally, particularly that local industries are applying accredited standard specifications.

The memo said that Jordanian industries are capable of fulfilling a substantial part of local requirements and distributing their products at reasonable prices. The volume of Jordanian imports increased from JD 454 million in 1977 to JD 1,047 million in 1981 while average imports per month in 1982 amounted to JD 100 million and exports constituting no more than 17 per cent of the value of imports.

According to the instructions issued by Mr. Asfour, imports of aluminium and ceramics should buy 30 per cent of their needs from locally-made products.

Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Al Dajani has said the instructions constituted a "positive step in harmony with the general economic goals of replacing foreign imports with local products."

He said Jordanian industries are the backbone of the economic structure in the country and expressed hope that it would continue to be protected and that the ministry's instructions would include other industrial products with standard specifications.

19 banking sector officials complete training programme

AMMAN (Petra) — A training programme for bank managers and officials of financial corporations in Jordan concluded Tuesday at the Institute of Public Administration (IPA). Nineteen officials representing various Jordanian banks and financial corporations participated in the programme.

The aim of the three-week programme, held in cooperation with the Jordan Banking Association, was to acquaint the participants with the financial and technical aspects of bank management and, providing them with analytical skills to promote banking facilities.

Several banking and financial experts lectured at the programme on a number of topics, most prominent of which were estimated budgets, bank credits, credit analysis, and financing of construction and other projects.

The second part of the programme dealing with bank management and its marketing will be held soon.



French Ambassador to Jordan Alain le Charteur de Sedouy (second from left) Tuesday presents two photography units to Jordan Television Director-

General Mohammad Kamal (to the ambassador's left) (Petra photo)

Jordan Television gets French gift

AMMAN (Petra) — The French government has presented two independent electronic photography units to Jordan Television (JTV).

Jordan Television Director-General Mohammad Kamal Tuesday received the two units from the French ambassador in Amman Jacques Alain le Charteur de Sedouy in a ceremony attended by

the director of the engineering department at the television and the French cultural attaché in Amman.

Mr. Kamal expressed his thanks to the French government for the gift and said it is "an indication of the friendly relations between Jordan and France."

Inner Wheel Club holds charity event to help homes for the aged

By Reem Habayeb
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Over tea, and *Burbara* pudding (made of wheat, sugar and spices), the Inner Wheel Club of Amman had a special programme Tuesday at the Intercontinental hotel, for members and their guests. "Christmas in the Holy Land", the proceeds of which will go to the homes for aged people, since 1982 is the year of the aged.

Members of the Inner Wheel Club, who are wives of Rotarians, meet every other Tuesday over lunch where they usually invite a guest speaker. The objects of the club are to promote "true friendship, to encourage the ideals of personal service and to foster international understanding."

After a word of welcome by Mrs. Abla Kassar, the club's president for this year, Mrs. Tania Nasir commenced the programme with a touching song — a Christmas prayer to God from the people living under occupation in Palestine. The song was written and set to music by Mrs. Rima Tarazi.

Guest speakers for the programme were Mrs. Julia Awad, a

Jerusalemite, who has devoted her life to her family and social work; and Mr. Lutfi Sayegh, another Jerusalemite who is keen to preserve the traditions and old arts of the past, and has therefore become an art collector and dealer after his retirement.

Both speakers, born early this century, and having lived through, among other things, two world wars, and made refugees because of the Israeli occupation of Palestine in 1948, were appropriate candidates to talk about how Christmas was celebrated in Jerusalem in the past. They spoke of how on Christmas eve, a huge procession of priests and people used to start from Jerusalem and walk to the Church of Nativity in Bethlehem, where the people would pray until midnight.

Going home after that they would have a special Christmas meal, which would end 25 days of fasting. The meal would consist of chicken soup, with meat balls, and stuffed chicken with rice, meat and pines. Chicken was very rare and was therefore kept for special

occasions. Candies for the children, clothes for the family, and visiting family members and friends, especially those who were ill, would complete the ceremony.

New Year was another occasion for families to join and gather again, drinking, eating, and gambling (which was only allowed on that day). The head of the family would have a glass of wine, with a golden coin in it, and would pass it around for every member of the family to have a sip. Even the baby's lips would be wetted with wine. The "homemade" *Knafee* was a must for new year.

The last ceremony to celebrate during that time would be the baptism of Jesus Christ which took place 12 days after Christmas; many would walk all the way from Jerusalem to the Jordan River, and plunge in it to be baptised again.

Mrs. Awad ended on a sad tone, saying how the times have changed, and the customs, and family reunions have changed when the Christmas tree was introduced, along with Santa Claus, from the West. "Personally", she said, "I cherish and think much of the Eastern atmosphere in good old Jerusalem. It was so warm with family relationships that were genuine and sincere. It was a time when children appreciated their elders and whatever they gave them."

In his message, Mr. Sayegh praised the women of the past, and added that it is up to the women to bring up a better generation, "which we now need."

As a finale, and to clear up some of the watery eyes, Mrs. Nasir gave a solo, soprano of Silent Night, and was then joined by the ladies attending the Christmas programme.

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Gangster days of twenties return to Chicago

By Michael Conlon
Reporter

CHICAGO — Chicago's shady past, in whose shadows lurk the likes of gangsters Al Capone and John Dillinger, is catching up with the present again.

The city, which has seen elections bought and sold, gangsters warring in the streets and corruption as a way of life, now finds some of those memories back on the front pages.

Chicago in 1982 is still a far cry from the city of the roaring twenties, or even the turbulent sixties.

The air is cleaner, organized crime has largely moved off the streets into activities that rarely rate headlines, and Mayor Jane

Byrne says she has turned the city back from the brink of financial collapse -- and wants to be elected to a second term.

But in the past few days a former Democratic Party worker has said that he cast multiple votes in the Nov. 2 election and rounded up blank absentee ballots so his bosses could vote with them.

And a federal court jury in a bribery case against the head of the country's largest union was placed under guard after jurors received underworld-style telephone calls.

The party worker made the dis-

closures in an interview with reporters from the Chicago Tribune, saying he was upset at what had happened and wanted it made public.

The newspaper also quoted him as saying that he had been offered a city job for his cooperation but that all he received were \$10. He has not been charged but could face a fine or jail sentence if prosecuted.

The Tribune, in whose headlines much of the city's chequered past has been recorded, said in an editorial:

"To much of the rest of the country this story will be amusing evi-

dence that in Chicago business goes on as usual. And the only difference outsiders will see between this election and earlier ones is that nobody has shown party workers voting the cemetery -- at least not yet...

"Whatever amusement the rest of the country takes in stories of election-stealing in Chicago, Chicagoans have to take them very seriously," it added, calling for a thorough criminal probe.

There have been a number of voting flaps over the years in Chi-

cago, the most famous probably being John F. Kennedy's close victory over Richard Nixon in 1960 in Illinois by 8,858 votes -- a win which gave Kennedy the state.

The Tribune at the time alleged that the Democrats had stolen the election but no wrongdoing was ever proved.

The latest election dispute has sent Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents trooping back and forth to city hall, subpoenas in hand, collecting records from last month's election from more than a dozen Chicago pre-

cincts.

U.S. government officials have announced that a grand jury will be formed to investigate how the election was conducted and perhaps draw up charges against election officials.

Republican Governor James Thompson, who beat Democratic challenger Adlai Stevenson III in the race for governor by slightly more than 5,000 votes, has alleged that more votes were cast than people who asked for ballots in some Chicago precincts.

Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Thompson are in the early stages of a recount which both flaily predict they will win.

While all of that has been unfolding a federal court jury in the middle of a lengthy bribery conspiracy trial involving the boss of the teamsters union was placed under guard at a downtown hotel

after a Gravelly-voiced man made early morning telephone calls to five jurors.

The judge in the case -- which

involves an alleged attempt by the union to bribe a member of the U.S. Senate -- has refused to disclose what the caller had to say but said the anonymous man made "pointed" references to the trial.

Jury tampering by mob elements is not unheard of, although it has not been disclosed if the calls made to jurors in the teamsters trial were of that nature.

Meanwhile the 20-year-old former Democratic Party worker who stirred up the latest fuss by saying he voted early and often, has been arrested on a car theft charge. He told police he got the car from "a girl I know."

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Jordan Times

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Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 9718, Amman, Jordan.
Telephone: 667171-2-3-4
Telex: 21497 ALRAJO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Going it together

THE AGREEMENT announced Tuesday by Jordan and the PLO to continue joint political moves, on all fronts, within a common vision of a special and distinctive relationship between Jordan and a Palestinian homeland, is not just another indication of their desire to search for a Middle East settlement through political means, but is one great show of political flexibility to reach honourable peace in the area.

Palestinian officials described the reference to the special and distinctive relationship as a response to President Reagan's proposal for a Palestinian homeland in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan. "Mr. Reagan could not say he has no answer on his proposal of association," Hani Al Hassan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, is quoted as telling reporters in Amman on Tuesday.

What is more important, however, is the agreement to continue joint Jordanian-PLO political moves. What this in effect means is that Jordan and the PLO have decided to tie their future together, whether in negotiations with the U.S. or, if need be, in snubbing American attitudes altogether. This is most significant at this stage, and forever after, because Jordanians and Palestinians cannot live with the rest of the world if they cannot live with themselves first.

The question of who wants to please America, or who should recognise Israel, has never been, and should never be, an issue between the two peoples. If we, Palestinians and Jordanians alike, are friends with anybody, it cannot be against our mutual interests; and if we are going to solve our problems, let our common goals and aspirations guide us.

We must always emphasise this point, despite all and any differences in opinion that existed between us in the past or likely to arise in the future. The association of Jordan and Palestine will not materialise just because the Americans are demanding it, but will only come about if both peoples want and sincerely work for it. Israel says it would not withdraw from the occupied territories neither for Palestinians nor for Jordanians nor for both, anyway. Why should not we face the problem as one then? But, above all, is there any good reason for not going it together in the first place?

ing oil exploration efforts greater attention. It is obvious that the minister of finance clarified abundantly the significance of meeting responsibilities Arab states assisting Jordan have taken upon their shoulders. Such assistance is not only necessary for carrying out projects adding to the steadfastness of Jordan, but is also of great consequence for facing Israel's annexationist schemes, and the methodical practices aimed at the evacuation of the occupied territories' citizens.

It is hoped that Arab countries that have not met their commitment of financial support to Jordan yet, will soon see to it that such a national obligation is fulfilled properly. The Jordanian citizen is called upon to try all in his effort to help make the 1983 budget a success; and this can only be achieved through a high sense of responsibility, national production increase, and rendering what is the budget's right without delay.

The Jordanian citizen is called upon to try all in his effort to help make the 1983 budget a success; and this can only be achieved through a high sense of responsibility, national production increase, and rendering what is the budget's right without delay.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: 1983 draft budget -- a promising indicator

The statement on the state budget for the fiscal year 1983 presented to the National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday, is a document of promising prospects, and a positive indicator of promoting means of self-sufficiency, increasing economic growth rate, and preserving a safe margin of hard currency reserves.

Such an encouraging outcome gave priority to issues of major importance in the socio-economic life of our country. The building of our intrinsic potential, the reinforcement of the Armed Forces and security apparatus, rendering all possible support to those suffering under the Israeli occupation, and meeting our internal and external commitments, all stand out as prominent features of the 1983 budget.

The new budget also outlines prospects for continuing implementation of the five-year development plan, and takes for a directive increasing dependence on national resources for covering current expenditure, controlling inflation, and giving

Al Dustour: Draft budget reflect adherence to commitments

The government Monday presented the draft budget for the 1983 fiscal year. A look at the general directives and considerations that governed the provisions of the budget demonstrate the volume of national responsibility Jordan carries upon its shoulders, regardless of hardships, obstacles and external pressures.

The draft budget obviously reflects the scale of interaction with the common Arab cause and circumstances as regards Jordan's national drive. The persistence, despite all impediments, in strengthening intrinsic power, developing the Armed Forces to meet national responsibilities, rendering maximum support possible to our people in Israeli occupied territories, demonstrate that Jordan is, as has always been, standing up to its national commitments.

The concentration of efforts to achieve new accomplishments on the economic level remains

one of the targets endorsed by the new budget, and this is definitely inseparable from the different commitments aimed at facing Israeli expansionist threats, and schemes for weakening the Arabs.

The issues of stabilising prices, controlling inflation and continuing to subsidise basic consumer commodities also meet good consideration in the budget outline.

Nevertheless, the grossness of responsibilities shouldered by the Jordanian people need to be looked at with due concern on behalf of the brotherly Arab countries. Jordan is defending the well-being and future of the whole Arab Nation, and for the Arab brothers to meet their financial commitments towards Jordan it is only self-defence, and aiding a front-line citadel to confront the aggressive trends of an expansionist enemy.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Probing into the productivity of Jordanian industry

The analysis of the use and the cost of labour, materials, and equipment in industry enters within the scope of industrial engineering, which, amongst other things, deals with productivity, profit, ability, and effectiveness. Any improvement in the management and in the productivity necessitates the reappraisal of all the pertinent issues and the application of modern scientific methods to analyse and direct the work flow in the industrial establishment considered.

The productivity depends on the amount of man's control over whatever mechanism or process he may be directing. The thrive to increase this control has brought in the need for automation, which requires less manpower but more training skill, perception, and education. The staff displaced by automation has thus had the chance to undertake innovative talks characterised by deep and scholarly study and comprehension of the machine and of man. The existence of such staff can be observed in some industries in Jordan, albeit their efforts are not always utilised in the best possible way.

To measure productivity in Jordan is a difficult task. Productivity cannot be measured in absolute terms, and cannot be compared in different countries or at different times, unless this is performed within a specific stipulation of circumstances and confinements. To increase productivity one has to involve a myriad factors such as improving the production methods, increasing the skill of labour, applying modern technology, ensuring proper planning, providing specialised management, and securing capital resources.

From the available data, it appears that the overall productivity in Jordan has been rather low and the production cost has been high. This can be attributed to the inefficient use of invested capital, time, and effort.

Unfortunately, there are no precise statistics about productivity, national economic growth, salaries or annual rises. There is not even precise information about inflation, although approximate trends can be derived from the available data. It is obvious that productivity is different in various sectors, and therefore cannot be combined in a single evaluation if it is to be of any significance. The low personal efficiency of labour and the high cost of complementary factors for production have masked the benefits of relatively low salaries, transportation costs, and taxes.

The production lines, which have to be regularly modernised, remain operational for long periods without any updating. Re-investment in factory equipment is rare, and the deterioration in their performance passes with little consideration. The result is that neither quality nor price of the products can withstand competition from similar imported items a fact which has proved tough in the Jordanian open market.

Boumediene era over Chadli finally has established himself as the leader of Algeria

By Marc Delattre

ALGIERS — Nearly four years after he succeeded the late Houari Boumediene, President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria appears to have finally established himself as the leader of Algeria.

The name of his predecessor, who ruled Algeria with an iron hand for more than 13 years, has virtually disappeared from official speeches. Colonel Chadli, former military commander in the western region of Oran, emerged as a compromise candidate during a power struggle which followed President Boumediene's death in 1978. But President Chadli did not turn out to be the interim head of state expected at the time of his nomination and now, aged 53, he looks set to seek a second five-year term in a year's time.

Nearly all the prominent "barons" of the Boumediene era were removed from political office, while a number of leading opponents of the late president were amnestied, including Algeria's first president Ahmed Ben Bella.

President Chadli, a pragmatic leader, has to tackle acute political problems, among them the emergence of an increasingly militant Muslim fundamentalist movement. The Algerian revolution will not be swept away by "a wind of retrograde mysticism," an official weekly said, while President Chadli urged government officials to stop "those elements trying to set up obstacles between our country and progress."

The president is said to be determined to thwart any agitation in order to concentrate on restoring a healthy economy. There is much talk of "correcting" the errors of the previous regime's economic policies, which gave priority to heavy industrialisation at the expense of agriculture.

Today the Algerian leader's main concern is the annual population growth of 3.4 per cent, which is among the world's highest. Already 70 per cent of Algeria's 20 million people are under 30 years old.

Housing, agriculture, industrial production, schooling, jobs and transport can hardly keep pace and social frustrations are building up.

Massive imports

President Chadli's efforts to tackle these problems have produced some results. Food and basic products shortages, common two years ago, are now gradually being eliminated. But this is only thanks to huge imports, jokingly described by a young Algerian executive as "the only sector which really works in Algeria."

The government acknowledges that massive imports cannot be a long-term solution as they are funded by the state's hard currency earnings from oil and natural gas exports. President Chadli has said that the country can no longer rely on oil to finance its development. With estimated reserves of one billion tons, Algeria would have run out of oil by the end of the century if it had kept up its annual production of 50 million tons.

Production has now been cut to some 30 million tons, a level which maintains strategic reserves and meets the ever-increasing internal demand, today put at seven million tons annually. The country's hopes of financing its ambitious development plans now rest on natural gas, of which Algeria has the world's fourth largest reserves with an estimated 3,700 billion cubic metres.

When oil prices were increasing regularly Algeria managed after a two-year battle to peg gas prices to them. But oil prices has now gone down because of a surplus and the world recession. France, Algeria's main gas customer, is now buying Algerian gas more cheaply than when it agreed to index its price to that of crude oil early this year. Western economic sources said.

If the current crisis persists, gas indexation to oil might jeopardise Algeria's development hopes, the sources added. The government has turned to emphasising agriculture and industrial productivity in a drive to reduce dependence on exports. In his traditional state-of-the-nation speech last month, President Chadli called for rational management of existing factories and told the private sector to back the state's efforts, notably in agriculture, housing and light industry.

"Some regard the private sector as the only way to ensure prosperity. Other see it as the main enemy of national development. Both views are completely wrong," he said.

Sinn Fein visit to London banned

Whitehall accused of blocking contacts to end violence in Northern Ireland

By Simon Haydon

LONDON — A British government decision to ban a visit by three Irish Republicans to London has provoked accusations that it is restricting free speech and blocking contacts on how to end violence in Northern Ireland. Although the decision met with widespread approval from senior politicians of all parties, the right-wing government's tough policy of refusing to negotiate or talk with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) is questioned by some left-wing politicians tired of years of sectarian strife in the province.

A bomb that killed 16 revellers at a disco-bar in the Northern Ireland town of Ballykelly a week ago sparked off such a wave of anger that the proposed visit, by two members of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, quickly became a national issue.

Gerry Adams, vice-president of Sinn Fein, and its information officer Danny Morrison, were invited for talks by Ken Livingstone, controversial left-wing leader of the Greater London Council, Europe's biggest city authority, who said he wanted to have a dialogue about the Irish problem.

Mr. Livingstone was widely condemned by politicians and in the national press, and Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw then announced that the two men, plus another hardline Republican, had been banned from London under the prevention of terrorism act. The decision provoked protests from the IRA men, who said that a solution to the violence in Northern Ireland would never be reached if the government restricted free speech.

ech. All three banned men are elected members of the British government-backed Northern Ireland assembly. They were elected as Sinn Fein candidates but had refused to take their seats on the Protestant-dominated assembly. Sinn Fein, which calls for a United Ireland and the withdrawal of British troops, surprised British politicians during the assembly elections in October by gaining 10 per cent of the vote, showing they held more than minority support, as the government had thought.

The assembly was the brainchild of Secretary of State for Northern Ireland James Prior, but it has proved of limited value as the main Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) refused to take its seats in protest at the British government's actions.

Tactical blunder

A government spokesman said Mr. Whitelaw was empowered to bar the Sinn Fein men if he was satisfied they had been concerned in acts of terrorism but Mr. Livingstone challenged him to prove they were involved with the violence that has wracked Northern Ireland for 13 years.

Mr. Livingstone said yesterday he would travel to Northern Ireland to see the IRA men. "We have to ask why they have not been arrested, and why they are free to walk around in Northern Ireland and yet cannot come to London," he said.

The Press Association, Britain's national news agency, said many Members of Parliament regarded the decision to ban the IRA men as a tactical blunder which could

allow Sinn Fein to score a propaganda victory in the United States and other countries. A former Labour Junior Minister for Northern Ireland, Tom Fendry, said: "The only way to learn of the real problems in the province in depth is to stomp the streets and talk to the population direct."

Steve Bundred, one of the London councillors who invited the men to the capital, said of the decision: "It shows that this government is not interested in free speech or in encouraging the open political debate which is our only hope of ending the present conflict."

Responsibility for the bombing, the grisly results of which shocked even Northern Ireland's hardened doctors and nurses, has been claimed by the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), a Marxist splinter group which broke away from the IRA to pursue a violent struggle against the British presence in the province.

The IRA is infamous for its terrorist attacks, in mainland Britain as well as Northern Ireland, and hostility towards them was heightened this summer after bomb attacks on soldiers in central London parks, in which 11 people died.

The three Sinn Fein men (one of them, Martin McGuinness, is thought to have a substitute voice in case the other two were banned), issued a joint condemnation of the government's exclusion order.

Armalite and ballot

"It is now ludicrous for the British government claim that the six counties (of Northern Ireland) are

part of the United Kingdom and then to go and exclude its so-called citizens from entering one part of Britain." But a statement by one of the banned IRA men remains in the British memory.

"The best way to gain power is with an Armalite in one hand and a ballot paper in the other," Mr. Morrison told an IRA conference last year. The U.S.-made Armalite rifle is widely used by the IRA.

The Conservative government's action met with approval from the main opposition Labour Party, of which Mr. Livingstone is a member, although some politicians said the move gave the IRA the opportunity to exploit the decision for propaganda purposes. The Guardian newspaper said Mr. Prior appeared to have opposed the ban, and the decision was made through the personal determination of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

British governments trying to maintain law and order and halt sectarian strife between the Protestant majority and Catholic minority in the province in the last 13 years have firmly refused to negotiate with armed groups. But there is a precedent for the kind of meeting that would have taken place if the Sinn Fein visit had gone ahead. In 1973, the then secretary of state for Northern Ireland met Mr. Adams and other IRA men in London to discuss a truce. The secretary of state was William Whitelaw, the man who banned the visit.

Although the ban has met general approval, it has revived fears of a renewed IRA bombing campaign on the British mainland as a message to the government that violence will continue.

Despite human rights violations on a massive scale

U.S. mends relations with Guatemala

By Bernd Debusmann

Communism in Central America because of the country's size and strategic location.

In Washington's worst-case scenario, leftist rebellion in Guatemala spills into the oilfields of neighbouring Mexico and from there to the United States itself.

Relations between the United States and Guatemala turned sour in 1977 when President Carter publicly accused the then military government of large-scale and systematic human rights abuses.

Enraged, the Guatemalans told Washington to keep the military supplies it had been delivering to the army. "There are always references to the U.S. arms embargo," said a Guatemalan foreign ministry official. "In fact, we cut ourselves off."

Military aid

Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters after Mr. Reagan's talk with General Rios Montt in San Pedro Sula, Honduras's industrial centre, that a decision on the resumption of military supplies had yet to be taken.

But on the aircraft home at the end of his four-nation Latin American tour, Mr. Reagan described renewed military aid as probable. Political commentators predicted that attempts to ship sizeable quantities of weapons to Guatemala will run into stiff congressional opposition, chiefly because of reports that General Rios Montt's army had massacred thousands of civilians since the March 23 military coup which brought him to power.

European diplomats in Central America describe rapprochement between the United States and Guatemala after years of estrangement as the most significant result of Mr. Reagan's visit to the area, the first by a U.S. president since 1968. The Reagan administration sees Guatemala as a key element in efforts to stem

Since the cutoff of military aid from the United States in 1977, Israel has been Guatemala's main supplier, providing hardware from Galil assault rifles and mortar shells to 12.7 mm machine gun ammunition, according to Western military experts. Guatemala's air force, the second biggest in Central America after that of Honduras, has nine Israeli-made Arava troop transport aircraft.

Since General Rios Montt imposed a state of siege on July 1 and ordered a major anti-guerrilla offensive, members of the Guatemalan opposition have insisted that some U.S. military supplies were being channelled through Israel to avoid the need for U.S. congressional approval.

After the meeting between General Rios Montt and President Reagan, Guatemalan officials said they felt U.S. overtures reflected a sober assessment of the political and military situation in Central America.

The United States regards its interests in the whole region as threatened by leftist insurgencies and the spread of revolutionary ideology from Nicaragua. Even before President Reagan arrived in Central America, his visit had injected fresh acrimony into the political debate in the area, an ideological battlefield between east and west.

While Washington billed the visit as an effort to promote democracy, critics of U.S. foreign policy insisted that the tour was primarily aimed at rallying conservative forces against leftist Nicaragua even if that meant turning

a blind eye to repression and human rights abuses.

Some diplomatic analysts feel that the long-range aim of the United States is to forge a military alliance composed of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala in succession to a 1965 military pact among those countries and Nicaragua, then run by pro-American President Anastasio Somoza.

Honduran armed forces chief Gustavo Alvarez, widely considered the country's most powerful figure, told reporters recently the three countries already cooperated in the exchange of intelligence on what he called terrorist activities. "Military cooperation depends on the situation," he said, citing the deployment of two Honduran battalions to the border with El Salvador in November to prevent leftist rebels from escaping into Honduras during a Salvadorean army push.

Honduras has emerged as the closest ally of the United States and a key element in Central America's conflict, partly because of its long border with Nicaragua. A spate of U.S. and European press reports in the weeks preceding Mr. Reagan's visit said the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was involved in a major covert operation run from bases along the Honduran border to destabilise Nicaragua.

Pressed for his view by U.S. reporters accompanying the presidential party, Secretary of State Shultz replied: "I don't have any comments to make about reports on the CIA."

Namibia: Guarded hopes of progress

By John Rogers

LONDON — Surprise talks between South Africa and Angola have sparked guarded hopes of new progress on the complex path towards independence for Namibia (South West Africa). But Western diplomats said it was unlikely the meeting between government ministers in Cape Verde, disclosed on Dec. 8, would turn the key to self-rule for the vast territory which South Africa rules in defiance of the United Nations.

It was positive and useful that South African and Angolan ministers had met for the first time since Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975, the diplomats said. But there were no grounds for optimism about the outcome. "I don't think it will be dramatic," one commented. "We do have a way to go yet."

Both sides remained silent on the issues discussed. But neutral sources said they were bound to have included the chief stumbling block to a Namibian settlement — the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and South Africa's demand that they leave before it will quit the territory it has ruled since 1915.

Alongside international contacts on a Namibian independence package, the United States has been running parallel talks with South Africa aimed at securing withdrawal of the Cubans, estimated

to number at least 18,000. U.S. and Angolan officials are due to continue talks on the question, probably in Luanda, early next year, Western sources said.

The Cubans have been in Angola since intervening in the civil war on the side of the present Marxist government, which says their presence is vital to protect the country against periodic South African raids across the border from Namibia in pursuit of guerrillas of the Angola-based South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Black African leaders oppose U.S. and South African linkage of the two issues which they say is a tactic to delay Namibian independence.

Washington says a Cuban withdrawal is the surest way of achieving the aim of independence for Namibia and Angola's long-term security.

Contact group

The withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola in a parallel framework with South Africa's departure from Namibia is the key to the settlement we all desire," U.S. Vice-President George Bush said in a major policy statement last month.

South Africa and the United States say the Cubans, whom they see as Soviet proxies, keep the region unstable. A related issue, which diplomats said may have

figured in the Cape Verde talks, is the future role of Angola's anti-government UNITA guerrilla movement which claims to control the southern third of the country.

A breakthrough on the Cuban question could lead to early implementation of a plan for Namibian independence hammered out in five years of talks led by a U.N.-sponsored "contact group" of U.S., British, Canadian, French and West German officials. Western governments said last summer that agreement was near on a package to end South African rule in Namibia and hopes were high that it could be launched this year. But the hopes receded because of slow progress in the parallel U.S.-Angolan talks.

The package calls for supervision by 6,500 to 7,500 U.N. troops of free elections in Namibia after the phased thinning out of the estimated 30,000 to 35,000 South African forces in the territory. Finding a balanced formula for cutting the Cuban and South African strengths could be the key to eventual introduction of the plan, but could take months of detailed bargaining.

South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha, who led his government's delegation at the Cape Verde talks, said after visiting Washington last month there was more than a 50 per cent chance of an agreement on a Cuban pullout to facilitate a Namibian settlement.

Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber examines small enterprises sector

Small is beautiful--or marginal?

While Jordan adopts development planning as an approach to set national priorities and guide the allocation of resources, it has pursued consistently a liberal economic policy where the private sector dominates most activities. However, the government plays a supporting role in establishing the infrastructure and participates in the initiation of major projects.

Jordan's development was interrupted during the period 1967-1971 due to the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and its aftermath. Since 1973, three development plans have been enacted for the periods, 1973-75, 1976-80 and 1981-85. Though these plans are only indicative to the private sector, they have created widespread confidence in the capability of the Jordanian economy, and the private sector's response has surpassed the planned targets. With the resulting high rate of growth, per capita income has risen to \$1400 in 1980.

With 87 per cent of Jordan arid, the arable land is indeed of limited area. However, Jordan's population is also relatively small. According to the 1979 census, the total population of the East Bank is estimated at 2.15 million. There are 800,000 persons in the West Bank, while about 750,000 Jordanians live abroad with a high concentration in the oil-exporting Arab countries. The main characteristics of Jordan's population are the following:

- a high annual rate of population growth (4.8%) during the period 1961-1979, with a natural increase of 3.8% annually.
- a high percentage of the population is below the work age of 15 years old (53.2%).

— a high dependency ratio (1 to 5).

— a low labour participation ratio of about 20.3%, with still a lower percentage of women participation.

— an excessive concentration of the population in the north-western part of Jordan (83%).

— with the continued rural-urban migration, about two thirds of Jordan's population live now in urban areas.

— a full-employment situation in the labour market has been attained and with the increasing demand for labour, the deficit has to be met by resorting to foreign labour, estimated now at 120,000.

— Jordan is a net exporter of manpower. There are about 305 Jordanian workers abroad, with 85 per cent in the oil-exporting Arab countries.

Small enterprises

There are many factors that affect the size of enterprises and their average size in a given country. Among these factors are the over-all economic size of the country, its geographical location, its membership in regional economic groupings, its level of development, prevailing investment conditions, the applied economic system and the optimum size of the firm.

Applying these factors to Jordan and having in mind its economic experience of development in the last three decades, we can reach a number of general observations on the size of enterprises.

The government has been active in setting up solely or in partnership with the private sector, a number of large establishments as of late 1950s. These include firms in phosphate mining, cement, oil refining, textiles and spinning, ceramics, fertilisers, potash, public transportation, hotels, an airline and others. Though these establishments are of limited number, they account for a considerable portion of the income generated and total employment.

There are thousands of small firms employing less than five workers. The expansion of small firms has been rapid in the last decade due to the liberal economic policy, the sharp rise in trade activities and the availability of investable funds in the hands of the public.

The government assists small enterprises through providing loans at soft terms. However, the government encourages the enlargement of firms where feasible including the amalgamation of small businesses.

Whether a firm is considered small or big is a relative matter differing from one country to another. It is recognised that enterprises are considered small in the developed countries or large developing ones if they employ less than 50 workers. However, in small economies like Jordan, the dividing line is understandably closer to much smaller firms.

The Department of Statistics (DOS) undertook an industrial survey in 1980 which revealed significant information for this study. A distinction was made in the survey between small and large firms where the small ones were taken as those employing less than five workers. The definition may be too limiting and a preferable distinction could have been made between those employing less than twenty workers and the ones employing more.

The above definition is actually in line with the Labour Law number 21 for 1960 which differentiated between firms employing less than five workers and other ones. The first category was considered as the non-organised sector for which the labour law is not entirely applicable.

In any case, taking the definition of the DOS for small enterprises, we can highlight the following characteristics of these enterprises in the industrial sector:

The total number of small enterprises in the industrial sector represents 78.9 per cent of all industrial establishments in Jordan. However, this percentage greatly overestimates their relative importance. When we consider the number of workers in the small enterprises, or their total wages, production value, value added or paid-up capital, they amount for much smaller portions of the industrial sector, namely 24.8%, 8%, 9.3% and 1.8% respectively.

More than half of the small enterprises (51%) engage in industrial services and the rest in directly-productive areas such as non-electric products (26%), furniture and wood firms (25%), and food stuffs (15%).

Most of these enterprises depend solely on their individual owners and do not often resort to

employed workers. 51 per cent of the total labour force in these firms are non-wage-earners as compared with only 5 per cent in large establishments. Indeed, the average number of employees in all small firms amounts to two persons.

The average wage level paid in small enterprises equals JD 609 which is about half that of large establishments (50.8 per cent only). However, wage levels differ considerably among small firms.

About all of the transactions effected by small enterprises are undertaken within the domestic market. Local sales account for 75 per cent while all their purchases of needed inputs are done locally.

Overall picture

The above analysis was confirmed to the industrial sector and did not cover enterprises in the economy as a whole. It has shown distinctive characteristics for the small enterprises. In addition, it is worthwhile to discuss briefly the size of establishments in all sectors in Jordan. While we shall attempt to do so, the analysis is necessarily constrained by the available data.

The Department of Statistics was compiling in the seventies data on employment in establishments employing five or more persons. However, these data are not as reliable as in the industrial survey since they were filled directly by the owner or by the administration and sent by mail. They do not also cover the small enterprises employing less than five workers.

Nevertheless, it is worth considering the data in the last issue published in June 1979, particularly in the light of our preference for taking the dividing line between small and large firms as the firms employing less than twenty workers and the wider coverage of the above-mentioned data. According to the DOS report, there were 1,519 establishments employing 110,634 persons in 1979 excluding those employed by the military and agriculture. This number must have risen in the last two years due to the noticeable expansion in economic activities in Jordan.

Based on the DOS report, the following observations may be relevant to this study:

Small establishments are dominant in their numbers but of much less importance in employment. The number of establishments employing from 5 to 24 workers accounts for 76.5 per cent of total, but employ only 10.4 per cent.

Establishments employing less than five persons are of much higher number. The records of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the Amman Chamber of Industry show that the total number of member firms amount to about 21,000 and 2200 respectively. Even these figures do not include public, agricultural and tourist enterprises.

A high portion of the labour force is employed in services and public administration (62.4%). Employment in manufacturing and mining comes next and accounts for 18 per cent.

Most small enterprises are family owned. Thus, for establishments engaging 5 to 9 employees, 44.3 per cent are private companies and 47.3 per cent belong to their own proprietor. These percentages for enterprises employing 10-24 persons are 46 per cent and 28.4 respectively as compared with 32.5 and 9.2 per cent for all establishments employing 25 workers or more.

The DOS report of December 1972 shows the total number of establishments employing 5 and more workers as 1,143 establishments employing 63,881 workers. Establishments employing between five and 24 workers accounted for 80.3 per cent of total number and only 11.8 per cent of total workers. Thus, there is a trend, though not strong enough, towards a larger size of enterprises. While the number of large enterprises doubled between 1972 and 1979 with their employment rose by 76 per cent, the growth of small firms was 20 per cent and their employment 52 per cent during the same period.

Female workers are employed in both small and large firms. They account for 14.3 per cent of total employment in establishments of 5-24 workers and 16.9 per cent in larger establishments.

Trades unions

The union movement in Jordan originated in Palestine in the 1930s. The Jordan Federation of Trade Unions (JFTU) was established in 1954 and was one of the founders of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions. Labour Law Number 21 for 1961 entitled both workers and employers to each form their unions according to skill or regional considerations. About 30 labour unions were formed by early 1970s. However, it was thought advisable to reorganise the labour unions according to 17 major skills. This was completed in 1976 and a classification of these unions was made.

Since the labour law does not apply to regular government employees and workers in rain-fed-agriculture, eligible workers for unionism may be around 80,000. However, actual membership is about 57,000 workers. Most of the trade unions have branches and or committees. Some of these committees include workers in small enterprises such as gas stations, road transportation, private education institutions, municipalities, private commercial firms, pharmacies, travel agencies, printing firms and textile industry.

Labour unions hold elections every two years where the administrative committees are elected. Then, the Central Council of the JFTU is formed of 75 union leaders. The Executive Committee of 15 members is also named by the Federation and acts as its secretariat.

These are no specific stipulations in the labour code related to trade unionism in small enterprises. However, a minimum of 30 workers in the skill is a must for the formation of a trade union and this number could be reached by workers in more than one est-



Some 15 per cent of small businesses are in the field of foodstuffs.

ablishment. Thus, workers in small enterprises can exercise fully their right of association.

Since labour relations are more personal in small enterprises than in large ones, many disputes are settled directly between the workers and employers. Individual complaints may be filed, however, with the Ministry of Labour and or the Labour union concerned. The settlement of individual and collective disputes follows a given procedure which will be discussed later.

Employers' organisations

Parallel to the labour unions which include members from small and large establishments, there are employers' organisations in Jordan.

First, there is the Federation of Chambers of Commerce which includes all enterprises, small and large, having trade as their function. There are about 21 thousand firms in Jordan registered in this Federation. However, this Federation and the member chambers are not active in negotiating and settling labour disputes. Their main interest is to organise the general affairs of member firms, provide them with certain services and to represent them in various domestic and external situations.

Second is the Amman Chamber

of Industry which is also open to eligible members in other parts of the country. It has now about 2200 members which include small and large industrial establishments. This chamber has shown more interest in industrial relations and the settlement of Labour matters such as conferences, seminars and the drafting of labour regulations.

Third, employers are given the right to establish their own unions in accordance with the labour law. As in the case of trade unions, a minimum of 30 firms in one activity is required. There are presently 19 employers' unions in Jordan which have about 5,842 members.

Most of the firms joining the employers' unions employing less than five workers. Some are run solely by their owners. No wonder then that these unions have been active members particularly in the area of prices. Some unions have demanded a more aggressive role, namely, to have the final say in licensing new firms in their line of business.

Certain employers' unions have been active in industrial relations, particularly those which encounter strong pressures from labour unions, such as bakeries, restaurants, mechanical trades, spare parts, and private schools. In these cases, small enterprises were able

to stand together, negotiate collective agreements and defend their interest. On other occasions, particularly with larger establishments, the tendency is to each firm or employer to stand alone in the face of labour disputes. This has, in noticeable examples, helped the labour unions to play one employer against the other.

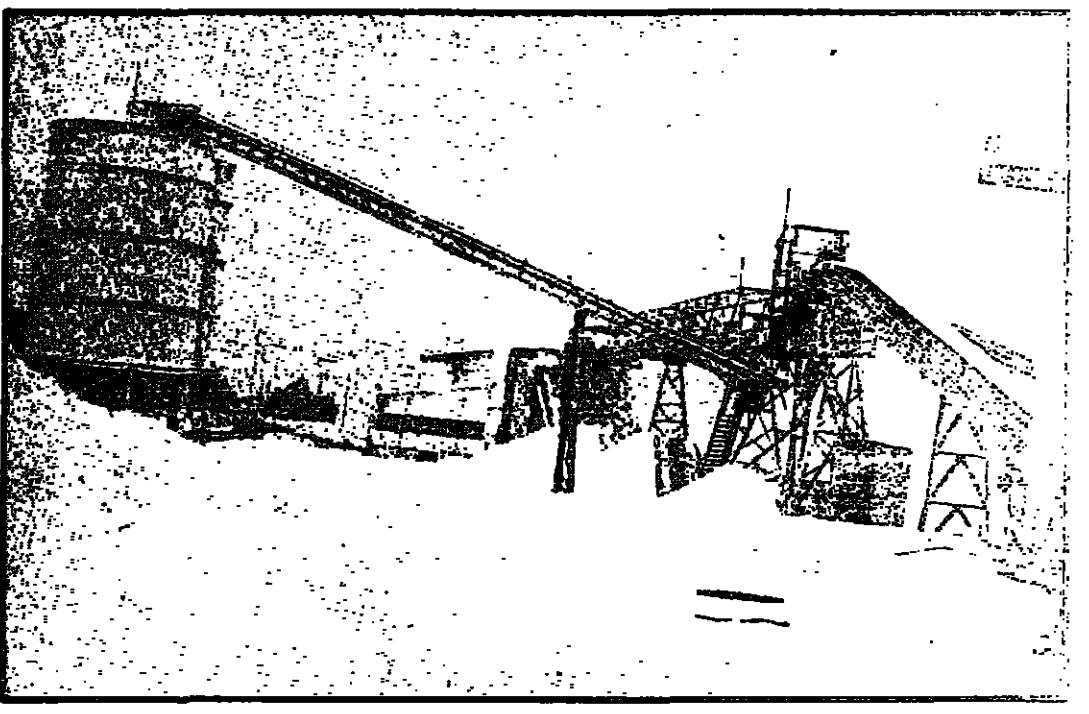
The trade unions have expressed their opposition to the "unbalanced" representation where an employer may join more than one employer's organisation simultaneously. They feel that there is no need for retaining the employers' unions and as a result, amendment of the labour law to that effect. According to this view, the Amman Chamber of Industry and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce should be the only employers' organisations in the country.

Indeed, the last two organisations do represent the employers' interests in various fields dealing with social security, vocational training, workers' education, employment and other permanent and temporary benefits and committees. The JFTU also nominates its representatives in these bodies and activities.

To be concluded tomorrow.



Small firms employ one or two workers or are family-run.



Large-scale enterprises such as phosphate mining are few in number but significant employers.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 News in Arabic
17:30 News in English
18:00 News in Arabic
18:30 News in English
19:00 News in Arabic
19:30 News in English
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 News in English
21:00 News in Arabic
21:30 News in English
22:00 News in Arabic
22:30 News in English

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
18:30 News in French
19:00 News in Hebrew
20:00 Special film on Asia, the Royal Jordanian Airline
21:00 News in English
21:30 News in Arabic
22:00 News in English
22:30 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
11:00 News Summary
12:00 News Summary
13:00 News Summary
14:00 News Summary
15:00 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
17:00 News Summary
18:00 News Summary
19:00 News Summary
20:00 News Summary
21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newspeak 06:30 Waveguide 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News

06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News

07:00 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 The King of Instruments 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newspeak 08:30 What It Takes to Be a Muslim Promenade Concerts 09:00 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Letter from London 09:40 Paperback Choices 09:45 Report on Religion 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Jazz Workshop 10:30 Quote, Unquote 11:00 World News 11:05 News about Britain 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music from Wales 12:00 A Pair of Blue Eyes 12:30 Tom Jones 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 Listening Post 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours News Summary 15:20 A Photograph of Lindsey Morna 16:15 Report on Religion 16:30 Man, Myth and Music 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Rock Salad 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:30 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News; News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 Jubilee Concert Part 1 21:30 Outlook 21:45 Music for the Court 22:00 World News 22:05 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Assignment 23:00 Network UK 23:15 Network U.K. 23:30 International Soccer Special 24:00 World News 24:00 The World Today 06:25 Book Choice: Financial News 06:30 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 07:00 World News; Commentary 07:15 The Belton Estate 07:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

06:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:15 Feature: Space and Man 18:30 News Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English: news, feature: Space and Man 20:30 News Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 21:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters 22:00 Special English: news 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Paintings by Mohammad Bullis, at the Regency Palace Hotel.

* Photos by amateur photographers, at the University of Jordan.

* 30 Years of U.S.-Jordanian Economic Cooperation, at the American Centre.

* Exhibition of Educational, Technical Equipment at Princess Abla Society College.

FILMS

* Murder on the Orient Express, at the British Council at 7:30 p.m.

* Primal - Kleines Mädchen zu Verleihen, at the Goethe Institute at 4:30 p.m.

VIDEO

* Dramatic: La Ronde de Nuit (1st part: 5:00 p.m.) and 2nd part at 6:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 42003
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 665195
Hassan Youth City 667181
Y.W.M.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

JORDAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

JORDAN NATIONAL GALLERY: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries around a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mutataz, Jabal Luwaidh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

MILITARY MUSEUM: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

POPULAR LIFE OF JORDAN MUSEUM: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Church Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwaidh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661737.
Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian Apostolic Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

06:02 Fajr
06:29 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:31 Dhuhur
14:15 'Asr
16:32 Maghrib
17:59 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
07:45 Karachi (PIA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:55 Aqaba (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20 Dubai (RJ)
09:40 Doha (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
11:00 Larnaca (CY)
11:25 Istanbul, Ankara (TA)
14:35 Kuwait (KAC)
14:50 Bucharest (RJ)
15:30 Jeddah (Saudi)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:15 Zurich (SR)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
20:30 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
20:45 Beirut (MEA)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)
02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:00 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Aqaba (RJ)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Kuwait (KAC)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:15 Karachi (PIA)
09:35 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:45 Larnaca (CY)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:10 Beirut, Athens, Copenhagen (SR)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:45 Kuwait (KAC)
16:55 Larnaca, Bucharest (Taronis)
16:59 Jeddah (Saudi)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls
Belgian franc 74/ 74.4
Dutch guilder 131/ 132.3
Egyptian guinea 330/ 333.6
French franc 51/ 51.4
Iraqi dinar 600/ 608
Italian lire (for 100) 251/ 25.3
Japanese yen (for 100) 144.7/ 145.6
Kuwaiti dinar 1225/ 1222.9
Lebanese lira 88.3/ 89.5
Omani rial 1030/ 1034
Qatari riyal 97.8/ 98.2
Saudi riyal 103.6/ 103.8
Swedish crown 48/ 48.3
Swiss franc 169.6/ 170.6
Syrian lira 62.3/ 62.7
UAE dirham 97/ 97.5
U.K. sterling pound 574.6/ 578
U.S. dollar 350/ 350
W. German mark 144.9/ 145.8

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy with the formation of fog in the early morning and night, the visibility will be deteriorating in certain areas. Winds will be light and variable becoming northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low-high temperature in deg.C

Amman 12/20
Aqaba 2/16
Deserts 2/16
Jordan Valley 11/19

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 11, Aqaba 19. Humidity readings: Amman 95 per cent, Aqaba 48 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 601111
Fire headquarters 22000-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 30414
Traffic police 36391-1
Electric Power Co. 36341-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Akheh Maternity, J. Amman 4244-6
Jabal Amman Maternity 42582
Mallat, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 664131-3
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Musah Hospital 66727-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajireen 771111-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Mohammad Khalil Imran 73172
78845

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.
Apple (African) 240/ 200
Apple (American) 240/ 200
Apple (European) 260/ 200
Apple (Golden) 260/ 200
Apple (Turkish) 270/ 220
Apple (French) 300/ 260
Apple (Stark) 260/ 200
Banana 260/ 200
Banana (Mukammal) 235/ 180
Beans 320/ 260
Beets 180/ 150
Bomali 220/ 180
Cabbage 130/ 100
Carrot 180/ 150
Cauliflower (white) 210/ 150
Chestnuts 700/ 600
Coconut 450/ 450
Cucumber (large) 250/ 200
Cucumber (small) 350/ 300
Dates 200/ 160
Eggplant (small) 200/ 160
Garlic 500/ 400
Grapes (black) 250/ 200
Grapes (white) 400/ 300
Grapefruit 120/ 100
Guava 250/ 200
Lemon (local) 130/ 100
Marrow (large) 180/ 150
Marrow (small) 260/ 200
Olives 400/ 300
Onion (dry) 90/ 70
Onion (green) 180/ 140
Oranges 250/ 200
Oranges (Mandarine) 160/ 120

SPORTS

TENNIS TALK

Stretching

By Maureen Stalla

FOR THE next few weeks I am going to discuss the importance of stretching. This is particularly important for those of us who are playing tennis (or any other sport, especially jogging) during the winter season. To go outside on a cold day and immediately start serving hard, or crashing forehands, or performing balletic leaps from the baseline to the net is the surest way I know to injure one's self.

Before jumping into your normal work-out, consider what happens to your body. The sudden onset of strenuous activity through a cold body is a shock to the whole system. Just as a car runs more efficiently after the engine is warmed, so does the body. Starting a cold car that has been idle overnight and immediately driving it produces a rough ride until the engine has had a chance to warm up adequately. The same thing happens to our bodies.

Stretching before working out does two important things. First, it sends a signal to the muscles that they are about to undergo work. The motions of tennis will be tolerated better with warm, relaxed muscles.

It gets the kinks out and more fluidity of movement is achieved. Second, stretching begins to raise the body temperature. Raising it even one degree before working out decreases the chance for injury. Be sure to wear a warm up outfit during stretching and during play until you are sure your muscles are thoroughly warmed up. Take care to stretch gently.

The tennis player or athlete should stretch after a work out as well. Muscles have been contracted during the hard play and should not be allowed to stay in that shortened state. Muscles spasms can be the result of not stretching after exercise. Stretching afterwards also lessens the possibility of stiffness the following day.

Even on days that you do not play tennis it would be wise to spend a few minutes stretching. Think of it as extra protection — an inexpensive and effective way to extend your athletic life.

Navratilova, Lloyd head elite field for '82 closing event

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (R) — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd head an elite field in the \$300,000 women's tennis circuit championship starting here Wednesday.

The top 12 points-earners will be competing for a first prize of \$75,000 in the closing event of the 1982 33-tournament tour.

Completing the entry are: Americans Andrea Jaeger, Pam Shriver, Tracy Austin, Bettina Bunge, Barbara Potter, Bonnie Gadusek, Czechoslovak Hana Mandlikova, Romanian Virginia Ruzici, Australian Wendy Turnbull and Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia.

Navratilova, who collected a bonus of \$130,000 for accumulating the most points this season, enters the tournament with a solid hold on the world's number one computer ranking.

The Wimbledon and French

Open champion has lost only three of 90 matches this year and has earned nearly \$1.25 million.

But Lloyd, winner of this year's other two Grand Slam events, believes a victory here would entitle her to the number one position in women's tennis.

Lloyd, with \$564,458 in prize money, won a record sixth U.S. Open singles championship this year and captured her first Australian title.

"This is the fifth major tournament," Lloyd said. "Whoever wins this one should be rated number one."

Navratilova, 26, and Lloyd, 27, have met three times in 1982 with Navratilova winning two of the encounters, including a three-set triumph in the Wimbledon final.

Top-seeded Navratilova and Lloyd are followed by Jaeger and Mandlikova, seeded third and fourth respectively.

Jaeger, 17, is the only other player to have beaten Lloyd this year. She has won three times in 10 encounters.

Mandlikova, 20, will be trying to avenge a straight sets win by Lloyd in the U.S. Open final, plus a pre-Wimbledon defeat by Navratilova.

Holder Austin believes she is returning to form after missing more than four months of the season through back trouble and illness.

"I'm physically fine now and feel like I'm playing well," she said. "I haven't been able to work as hard on my game as I'd like, but I've grown up a lot the last year and look forward to battling through this difficult period," she said.

Gadusek plays Turnbull and Potter faces Ruzici in the opening matches. The top four seeds have first round byes.

Kriek, Denton out of NSW Open

SYDNEY (R) — Australian Open championship finalists Johan Kriek and Steve Denton were among five seeded players eliminated in the first round of the New South Wales (NSW) Open tennis tournament Tuesday.

Top seed Kriek, who had his match moved from centre court to an outside enclosure because of a 40-minute delay for rain, crashed 6-2, 6-4 against fellow American Mike Leach.

Leach, ranked 166 in the world, arrived in the competition proper via the qualifying rounds.

Earlier Denton, seeded two, lost the final centre court match of the day 6-7, 6-3, 6-4, again to another American, Ben Testerman. Testerman is not among the world's top 200 players.

The other seeds knocked out were Australian Paul McNamee, Paraguay's Victor Pecci and Frenchman Guy Forget.

McNamee was defeated 6-3, 2-6, 6-1 by Jonathan Smith of Britain. Pecci lost 6-4, 7-5 to 20-year-old Australian Craig Miller and Forget was thrashed 6-4, 6-2 by Australian John Fitzgerald.

Fifth seed John Alexander, backbone of the Australian Davis Cup team for the most of the past decade, defeated compatriot Pat Cash, the world's top junior 5-7, 7-6, 6-4 in a match worthy of much more than first round status.

WBC issues ultimatum to leading boxers

MEXICO CITY (R) — The World Boxing Council (WBC) have issued an ultimatum to leading boxers—submit fight and medical records within 60 days or be banned from title bouts.

The WBC said Tuesday that unless the top 20 boxers in each weight division complied with the order they would be dropped from the monthly rankings and forfeit championship fights.

A WBC official said an annual medical record was compulsory but many boxers had not yet sent in updated records.

There was no problem with the current champions, he added, because their details were known.

Luxembourg chances look dull against injury-ridden England

LONDON (R) — Apart from any Christmas shopping they do while in London, Luxembourg's soccer players are unlikely to take much home from Wednesday's European Championship Group Three clash against England at Wembley.

Quite simply, Luxembourg have no chance, even against an England side which has had its heart torn out by injuries.

Trevor Francis, Ray Wilkins, Phil Thompson, Alan Devonshire and goalkeeper Peter Shilton are definite non-starters but captain Bryan Robson, Manchester United colleague Steve Coppell and Gary Mabbutt have all recovered from injury and will play.

But England will still be too powerful and experienced for little Luxembourg and should have little difficulty in taking another

step nearer the 1984 finals in France.

England head the section with three points from a 2-2 draw in Denmark and their 3-0 win in Greece. The Danes also have three points — they won 2-1 in Luxembourg—but trail on goal difference.

With Hungary yet to open their campaign, Luxembourg, who lost 2-0 at home to Greece in their other tie, are firmly anchored at the bottom.

Manager Bobby Robson, who played in the England side which swamped Luxembourg 9-0 in a World Cup qualifying tie in 1960, could probably field his teammates of 22 years ago and still avoid defeat.

England, however, may not find the back of the net with such reg-

ularity at Wembley for the gap between international teams has narrowed in the intervening years.

Nor will England have forgotten that Luxembourg travelled to Italy—later to become World Champions—12 months ago and restricted them to a 1-0 win in Naples.

Barring an inspired display by Luxembourg goalkeeper Moes, however, this sixth meeting of the two countries should see England increase their overall goal tally of 25-3.

For despite the injury crisis which has hit their camp, Robson can still call on the likes of Tony Woodcock, who scored twice in Athens, Tottenham midfielder Glenn Hoddle and Liverpool dynamo Sammy Lee... Luxembourg have no-one in the same class.

Hostile bowling by Lawson takes Australia closer to victory

ADELAIDE (R) — Geoff Lawson was arguably the least well known of Australia's pace bowlers when the test series began against England in Perth last month.

But in the past four weeks the tall, wiry Lawson has proved himself the scourge of the English batsmen and earned the right to be ranked among the world's leading new ball bowlers.

More hostile bowling by Lawson Tuesday took his side to the brink of victory in the third test here. The Australians will resume on the final day Wednesday on three for one in their second innings, needing only 80 more runs to take a 2-0 lead in the five-match series.

While most of the other pacemen have struggled on an easy-paced Adelaide pitch, Lawson has consistently managed to extract enough life to worry the batsmen. He finished with a five for 66

haul Tuesday as England collapsed yet again from the comparative comfort of 236 for three to 304 all out.

It was the fourth time in six innings that the New South Wales paceman has taken five or more wickets in an innings and his tally for the series is already 26.

Lawson said he had become a more consistent bowler in the past three or four years, maintaining his speed while showing greater accuracy.

"Maybe now I've got a chance to be in the team all the time," he added. "That's if I can get wickets all the time, of course."

"I think the main thing is consistency. If you bowl quick and straight you'll get wickets."

Lawson answered his skipper Greg Chappell's call for an early breakthrough when England resumed at 90 for one this morning by having opener Graeme Fowler

caught behind without adding to his score of 37.

Allan Lamb, top scorer in the first innings, also went cheaply and England's cause looked lost.

But David Gower, again showing himself to be in a different class to most of his team-mates, and Ian Botham went some way to saving England's face by putting on 118 for the fourth wicket.

Bruce Yardley, an admirable foil for the quick bowlers, broke the stand when he had Botham caught at point by John Dyson.

Gower was fit all over the body in what at times appeared a personal vendetta by Rodney Hogg. But he survived to complete his first century in 21 tests and his fifth overall.

However, Hogg eventually won the battle when he forced the left hander to drag a ball on to his stumps when he had made 114.

جالري عالية للفنون التشكيلية

Alia Art Gallery

تحت رعاية صاحبة السمو الملكي الاميرة ثروت المعظمة
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الى الساعة السادسة مساء

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daily from 10-1.30 a.m. 4-6:00 p.m.

From 16-21 December 1982.

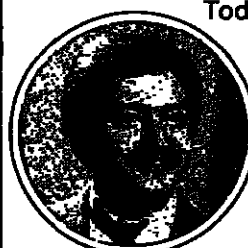
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2. Auto-Mechanics Tools
3. Metals & electric Tools
4. General hand tools

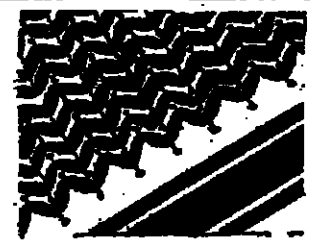
Companies and Agents of manufacturers are invited to collect copies of these tenders from the projects Directorate situated in Abdali, behind Public Security Headquarters Building, against payment of JD 5 for each tender starting Dec. 15, 1982.

Closing date will be at 10 a.m., March 7, 1983.

Projects Director

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Location: Jabal Amman, Seventh Circle.

Please call Tel. 41232.

NEWS IN BRIEF

France blocks EEC-Turkey accord

BRUSSELS (R) — France Monday blocked a European Community agreement with Ankara on imports of Turkish cotton yarn next year in retaliation for a Turkish decision to tax 45 products from the Common Market, diplomats said. The cotton yarn agreement now blocked by France would have allowed Turkey to export 76,500 tonnes to the Common Market next year, 1,000 tonnes more than at present. The Community has taken a series of measures to halt what it sees as a flood of textile and clothing products from Turkey. It says these are damaging its own recession-hit industry.

Investcorp considers strategy

MANAMA (OPECNA) — A meeting of the board of directors of the Arab Investment Bank (Investcorp) opened here Monday to consider plans for investment in countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Investcorp was established in June 1982 as a tax-free Bahraini public shareholding company. It has an authorised capital of \$500 million, of which \$200 million is paid up. The bank's chairman, Mr. Abdul Rahman Salim Al Ateeqy, said Investcorp would explore new investment opportunities in industry, agriculture and real estate, with priority given to Arab countries.

USSR to improve transport

MOSCOW (R) — The Kremlin leadership announced measures Tuesday to improve the Soviet transport system, to reduce costs and raise productivity.

A decree by the Communist Party Central Committee and government called for more efficient use of labour and state funds and fuel-saving measures in the transport system. Western diplomats said they detected the hand of Mr. Geidar Aliyev in the decree, recently promoted to the twin post of deputy prime minister and full Politburo member and renowned as a fierce campaigner against corruption and inefficiency.

Australia, New Zealand sign accord

CANBERRA (R) — Australia and New Zealand Tuesday signed an agreement on closer economic relations which will eventually remove all trade barriers between the two countries. The new pact comes into force on Jan. 1 and will give the two countries greater access to each other's markets following three years of negotiations. The first step towards a small common market will be the abolition of all trade tariffs of five per cent or less and the removal of the remainder within five years. Exports and other trade incentives will also be gradually phased out and all trade barriers are scheduled to be lowered by 1995.

Berti arrives in Tehran

LONDON (R) — Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti arrived in Tehran Tuesday for talks that could help to head off a clash at the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) conference next weekend. Dr. Calderon is on the last leg of a mission aimed at reconciling the opposing factions that have been at odds over how to share out the shrinking market for OPEC oil.

His previous stops in Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait all brought pledges of support from those countries' oil ministers for OPEC's current \$34 a barrel reference price.

Iranian oil officials told Reuters in London Tuesday that the production quota question would be the main aspect of the conference as far as Iran was concerned, although it would also fight to hold up the \$34 reference price.

Fed cuts prime rate to 8.5% to save ailing U.S. economy

WASHINGTON (R) — In a move clearly designed to pump life into the ailing U.S. economy, the central bank has cut its principal lending rate to the lowest level in more than four years.

Monday's half-point reduction to 8.5 per cent in the discount interest rate charged by the Federal Reserve Board (Fed) on direct loans to commercial banks was the seventh since July when the rate was cut to 11.5 per cent from 12 per cent.

The discount rate has not been this low since October 1978 when it also stood at 8.5 per cent.

This year's other rate cuts have been attributed by the Fed to a desire to keep pace with declines in short-term market interest rates, but the latest move put the central bank one step ahead of the financial markets.

At the time of Monday's announcement, the key federal funds interest rate — the rate banks charge each other on overnight borrowing — was 8 7/8 per cent.

The reduction in the discount rate to 8.5 per cent was the first time this year that the Fed's lending rate has been deliberately set below the federal funds rate.

The Fed said strong competitive pressures were holding price levels down and a slowdown in business credit demands had taken pressure off interest rates.

Tight restraints on money supply growth have succeeded in slashing the inflation rate to about five per cent this year from more than 12 per cent two years ago.

But that victory was achieved by record-high interest rates that pushed the United States into one of the deepest recessions since the

end of World War II.

Almost 12 million Americans were out of work last month, a 50 per cent increase since the recession began in July 1981.

Most commentators believe the depth of the current business downturn is primarily due to high interest rates that have pushed borrowing costs for purchasing houses and cars out of the reach of most consumers.

The prime rate charged by banks to their business borrowers is currently 11.5 per cent.

Monday's rate cut may also reduce the political pressure on the Fed to stimulate the economy. Several members of Congress are pushing legislation that would sharply limit the independence of the central bank.

In London the unexpected cut in the basic U.S. lending rate boosted the value of gold and pushed down the dollar on foreign exchange markets Tuesday.

Gold was fixed at \$449.25 an ounce in London, up from a close of \$439 Monday. The dollar was fixed at 2.447 marks in Frankfurt, down from 2.4710 Monday.

Dealers were surprised by the timing of the announcement by the U.S. Federal Reserve although the reduction had been expected. Many traders thought it would probably not be made until the new year.

The lower discount rate and a falling dollar pushed gold up close to the psychological \$450 an ounce barrier as investors moved their holdings away from paper, and gold shares were also sharply higher.

But dealers said the dollar's fall was cushioned by the unwillingness of banks to take major positions before the end of the year, and they expected the U.S. currency to steady over the next few days.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices and government bonds were firm in quiet trading in response to Monday night's U.S. discount rate cut and on hopes of lower domestic interest rates, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 was up 13.3 at 595.4.

Leading equities were higher across the board with Beecham and Glaxo up 18p and 75p at 363 and 1,393 respectively. GEC was up 12p at 217 while Plessey added 10p at 592.

In fluctuating oils, B.P. and Lasso gained 6p and 18p at 318 and 322 respectively, while Ultramar finished 1p down at 511 after 503. Gold shares continued firm in line with the bullion price and North American shares were higher.

Government bonds ended the day up 1 1/4 points higher in longer dated maturities in quiet trading as sterling firmed in response to the U.S. discount rate cut, dealers said.

Meyer International added 13p to 101 following second half results and a cautiously optimistic statement. Others with results were Linford and Northern Foods who made gains of 4p and 6p at 230 and 202 respectively.

Polly Peck firmed £2 1/4 at £26 1/4 while in firm banks Lloyds rallied 10p to 420 in reaction to Monday's falls. Anderson Sirathclyde rose 6p to 174 ahead of a monopolies commission ruling on Charter Consolidated's bid.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.6150/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2342/45	Canadian dollars
	2.4435/50	West German marks
	2.6870/80	Dutch guilders
	2.0800/20	Swiss francs
	47.92/99	Belgian francs
	6.9300/50	French francs
	1412.00/1413.00	Italian lire
	244.30/50	Japanese yen
	7.3950/4000	Swedish crowns
	7.0530/80	Norwegian crowns
	8.6030/80	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	449.75/450.75	U.S. dollars

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day and evening for you to consider your most ambitious goals and to figure out just how they can be obtained. The goodwill of others can easily be attained now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Not a good time to discuss monetary affairs with friends, but excellent for consulting business experts for advice you need.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) An outside affair could prove annoying early in the day. Make sure a credit matter is completed before the day is done.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) First handle routine duties and later take care of civic matters. Come to a fine accord with a new ally.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A new venture needs more children before it can be successful. Try not to argue with close ties.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Talk over with associates what changes should be made and then get busy and make them. Think constructively.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Attend to regular routines early in the day and you will have extra time to engage in hobbies later. Take needed health treatments.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do whatever will truly please the one you love and get excellent response. Express your special talent.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure personal tensions are cleared up and then you can accomplish a great deal in the business world.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what your true ambitions are and plan just how to attain them. Clear up any misunderstanding with a co-worker.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take steps to improve your financial position early in the day. Stop taking loved one for granted.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Calmly rid yourself of petty annoyances and then work on practical matters of importance. Strive for increased happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Handle personal matters that are vital to your welfare early in the day. Consult experts for advice you need.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be very inquisitive and will store up facts and figures from personal experiences that can come in handy upon reaching maturity. Teach a religious philosophy that will enable your progeny to be most successful.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Ruth N. Schuitz

ACROSS

1 Campus group

5 Classroom feature

10 Pace

14 Frog genus

15 Fortification

16 Ruin

17 Indigo dye

18 Revise

19 Paradise dweller

20 Outfits, in a way

23 Human

24 Brought up

27 Historical period

28 Saves

32 Bath or Ems

33 John, the director

34 — de Boulogne

35 Outfits, in a way

40 Miscalculates

41 Vaulted

42 "Play it again, —"

43 Resilient

45 Equal pref.

48 Creche setting

50 "Render unto —"

52 Outfits, in a way

56 Imitates

58 Kind of numeral

59 Bem's river

60 "I — give you —"

61 Obliterate

62 Gilda of Israel

63 Feminine ending

64 Parking lot mishaps

65 Do in

DOWN

1 Fountain treat

2 Grace's spouse

3 "Peer Gynt"

4 character

5 Powders

6 Most naive

7 Greek theaters

8 Judge's bench

9 Suffer

10 Tropical fruit

11 Marlon or Maxwell

12 Ms. Lupino

13 Jones, the singer

21 Egyptian god of light

22 Law matter

25 Heroic tale

26 Meet event

29 Old Roman tunic

30 Dove homes

31 Remove a chapeau

33 Alts.

34 Future flower

35 "Good Queen —"

36 Part of Q.E.D.

37 Military force

38 Delicate ones

39 Nut

40 Deer

44 Looked wantonly

45 Syria's neighbor

46 Lizards: suff.

47 Cantankerous

49 Moisten the meat

51 Dutch cheeses

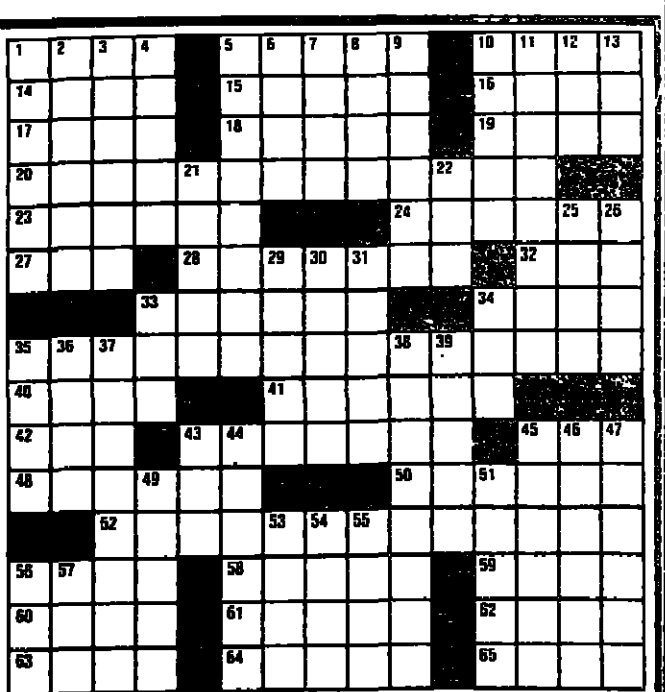
53 Hurting

54 "— for All Seasons"

55 American cartoonist

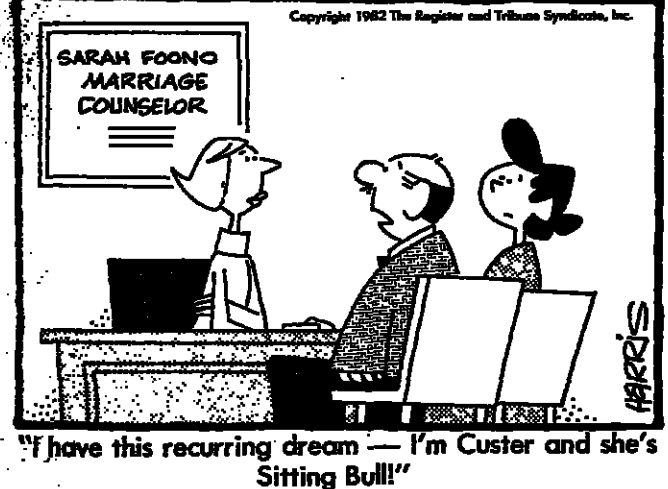
56 Expert

57 Mike's partner



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THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VEVER

REHKI

ENTAIN

COMTIA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: COWER WHISK HICCUP ROTATE

Answer: What the salacracker turned comedian was — A WISERACKER

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

Kohl sums up 11 weeks in Bonn

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, summing up his first 75 days in office, said his conservative-led government had set West Germany on the road to economic revival and restored friendly relations with the United States.

Raising the curtain on what seems set to become a bitter election campaign, he told parliament his "coalition of the middle" had enacted an emergency programme to combat mass unemployment and huge public debt inherited from its Social Democratic (SPD) predecessors.

Mr. Kohl intends deliberately to lose a vote of confidence in parliament on Friday to clear the way under the country's complex constitution for early general elections on March 6.

The chancellor said his alliance of Christian Democrats (CDU), the Christian Social Union (CSU) and Free Democrats (FDP) had laid the foundations for recovery from the most serious economic crisis in West German history.

Responding to hecklers on the opposition benches, he cried: "The voters will recognise on March 6 who was responsible for this disaster."

Mr. Kohl, who ousted SPD Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Oct. 1 in a sort of parliamentary coup d'état brought about by the liberals changing sides, was accused by Social Democratic speakers of redistributing wealth from the poor to the rich.

It was vain to hope that the problems of the 1980s could be solved with the policies of the 1950s, SPD deputy floor leader Horst Ehmke

said. The chancellor, in a combative mood, said his government had set about fighting unemployment by taking measures to boost the profitability of the economy.

He acknowledged that the budget which parliament is to enact this week, and which was the occasion for Tuesday's debate, had caused distress and anger in some sectors of society.

But he added: "Those who speak of a class struggle from above or a 'survival-of-the-fittest' society are deliberately spreading falsehoods."

Noting that federal borrowing would reach almost 41 billion marks (\$16.8 billion) next year, Mr. Kohl said: "A net borrowing requirement of this level makes charges of 'saving to death' derisory."

The chancellor said his visit to Washington last month had helped to restore friendly relations with the United States, which he said had been irritated under the Social Democrats.

Urging an all-party agreement on foreign policy, Mr. Kohl said he was disturbed at signs that the SPD, since it had moved into opposition, was rapidly abandoning Mr. Schmidt's commitment to NATO nuclear disarmament goals.

He said the SPD's latest proposal for U.S.-Soviet agreement on medium-range missiles, which would allow Moscow to keep some SS-20 missiles without any new U.S. missiles being deployed in Western Europe, was "a one-sided zero solution at the expense of the Western alliance."

New York robbers net over \$8m

NEW YORK (R) — Two armed men in ski masks made off with at least \$8 million from a New York City bank on Tuesday.

The men left behind hundreds of thousands of dollars in stacks because, police said, they just did not have enough room in their van to pack any more \$10 and \$50 bills.

They also left a note scrawled on a mirror saying: "The robbers were here. Ha, ha."

The count of missing cash was continuing Monday night. But police said after the tally passed \$8 million that the robbery at the Bronx depot of the Sentry Armoured Car Company was the largest in U.S. history.

The country's previous largest

cash robbery was the 1978 theft of \$7 million from a Lufthansa Airlines hangar at John F. Kennedy airport.

In Britain's "great train robbery" of 1963, pound notes worth more than \$6 million were taken. The largest cash robbery in history, according to the Guinness Book of Records, took place in May 1945 when robbers stole \$400 million in negotiable securities from the Reichsbank in Berlin, along with some \$20 million worth of gold bullion and coins.

New York police said the robbers, who carried shotguns, broke in through the roof of the fortress-like headquarters of the sentry company in the Bronx. They quickly disarmed the lone

guard on duty while he was watching television.

The police said the building's elaborate alarm system had been tampered with.

The thieves broke into the company's money room, managing to force open a double-locked steel door with a crowbar. Security cameras which normally record all transactions inside the money room were turned aside by the robbers.

Police said that at the weekend the sentry company had collected about \$24 million in cash from the business it serves, including a nearby racetrack.

It was not immediately clear how much money was in the building when the robbery took place.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Zhao condemns female infanticide

PEKING (R) — Premier Zhao Ziyang has called for harsh measures to be taken against peasants who kill unwanted baby girls at birth because they wanted a son. "The whole of society should resolutely condemn the criminal activity of female infanticide," Mr. Zhao said in a speech, indicating that the practice remains widespread, especially in the countryside where 80 per cent of China's one billion population live. But many couples now wish for a son more fervently than ever because of the government's "one child per family" birth control policy, which means there is no second chance if the firstborn is a girl.

Hundreds flee Italian landslide

ANCONA, Italy (R) — A giant landslide swept down a hillside just outside this Adriatic city Tuesday, forcing thousands of people to evacuate their homes. Officials said the landslide, which started moving during the night and slowed down early Tuesday morning, severed gas and electric power lines, plunging most of the city into darkness. Police said no one was injured, but officials said two hospitals in threatened suburbs of Ancona were evacuated and thousands of people were taken to nearby hotels.

Soviets accuse N.Y. police of brutality

NEW YORK (R) — Police said Monday they had been accused by Soviet officials of brutality after arresting the wife of a Soviet diplomat for alleged shoplifting in a New York suburb. Police Chief Joseph Delaney said Yelena Tarasova, 32, was detained in the suburb of Paramus on Saturday night after security guards said she slipped a pair of children's white tights, valued at \$4.20, under her coat and left a store without paying for them. She was handcuffed and taken to the local police headquarters but released 15 minutes later after her husband, Guennadiy Tarasov, a Soviet diplomat stationed in New York, claimed diplomatic immunity for her. Monday Nikita Matkovsky, third secretary in the Soviet mission to the United Nations, went to police headquarters and, according to chief Delaney, said he had lodged a protest with the U.S. State Department accusing the police of brutality and failing to recognise diplomatic immunity.

Brazilian police detain Communists

SAO PAULO (R) — Heavily armed police broke up a congress of the banned Brazilian Communist Party here Monday and arrested between 80 and 90 people, opposition politicians said. Federal congressman Alberto Goldman said police told him some of the arrested were being charged under the military-led government's national security laws. A police statement said an investigation was being opened under an article dealing with attempts to re-organise banned political parties. The Brazilian Communist Party was outlawed in 1947 but veteran leaders were allowed to return in recent years under President Joao Figueiredo's political liberalisation programme, the "abertura" (opening).

Swiss expel Hungarian diplomat

BERNE (R) — A Hungarian trade diplomat has left Switzerland after police discovered he had illegally smuggled strategic Western technology out of the country, the justice ministry said Tuesday. Laszlo Nagy, a trade counsellor at the Hungarian embassy, was declared persona non grata by Switzerland and forced to leave the country. He was protected from prosecution by diplomatic immunity, a ministry statement said. The Swiss government has protested to the embassy about his activities, which it called an abuse of diplomatic status. Mr. Nagy was found to have obtained computer and micro-electronic technology, which are on the West's list of goods embargoed for export to East European countries, and sent them to Hungary in diplomatic bags, officials said.

Warsaw disappoints world with its caution

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities have announced they will suspend martial law on Dec. 31 and end internment but emphasised they will retain the most essential weapons to prevent opposition.

They have also hinted at a tougher stance towards Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union.

The relaxation plans presented to the Sejm (parliament) Monday on the first anniversary of martial law fell short of recommendations for national reconciliation made by Mr. Walesa and other groups and have already been criticised as inadequate by lay Catholic Sejm deputy Janusz Zablocki.

Earlier this month Poland gave Western governments the impression it would end martial law

completely in December but government spokesman Jerzy Urban told reporters who packed the Sejm there were still economic and other conditions standing in the way.

The United States, which has spearheaded Western economic sanctions against Poland, has reserved judgment on the plans while Common Market countries are waiting to see what they mean in practice before formulating their policies.

Head of state Henryk Jablonski presented the plans to the Sejm in three draft bills, providing the legal machinery for the suspension and detailing interim restrictions for the period before the full lifting of martial law.

A government spokesman said parliament would vote on the pro-

posals first sketched out on Sunday by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski on Dec. 18.

The main relaxations include an end to internment, under which 300 Solidarity activists are still detained, an end to summary trials, the restoration of freedom of movement and assembly and a system of conditional clemency for those convicted under martial law.

But people dismissed from their jobs for Solidarity activities will remain sacked.

The right to strike, also revived Monday, is bound up in a web of bureaucracy, making strikes almost impossible. Heavy penalties remain for "sowing discord" and printing or possessing subversive literature.

The authorities have also hed-

ged their position with a catch-all article in one bill prolonging individual official decisions made under martial law and the suggestion that some leading dissident inmates could be formally arrested and charged with criminal offences.

Mr. Walesa, in a letter to Gen. Jaruzelski published at the weekend, called for an amnesty for all political prisoners, the reinstatement of sacked activists and a pluralist trade union policy. He also said he took it for granted that all inmates would be freed.

Mr. Urban indicated government anger towards Mr. Walesa when he said Gen. Jaruzelski had effectively answered his letter on television with the words "the enemy's actions have not stopped."

Those forces there. I think everyone who has looked at the situation recognises that there needs to be armed forces to supplement those of Lebanon when all the foreign forces withdraw. It is not the easiest thing in the world to get a peace-keeping force working. If there is one there, we would hope it would stay there. It would be quite useful and helpful to Lebanon as a country.

Q: You want the Jordanian king to enter the peace process. What can you offer him in return?

Shultz: Peace. Now listen, peace is the most important thing. Peace with some justice of course. As the United States works its problems around the world, we are trying and I know you are trying to find those policies that treat people properly and with justice; but also will bring about peace. Peace is a very important ingredient everywhere, and I would say particularly against the background of the events of Lebanon and Beirut, which can explode anywhere. Some assurance of peace must be very valuable to everyone.

Q: But does this mean that you are convinced of political cooperation of your friends in Israel?

Shultz: I think that Israel, like other countries in that region, values peace tremendously and responds to that incentive.

I know that it tries people's patience now to be there without having this course of action identified. We appreciate, I think the world appreciates, the willingness of the Dutch to continue to be a part of UNIFIL. It is important to have

Q: Would you favour that the Dutch continue the participation in the UNIFIL forces in Lebanon?

Shultz: Yes of course. I recognise that there are problems. It will be desirable if by the time the renewal question comes up — I think around Jan. 19th — that there will be a plan of some kind, or a course of action identified, by which foreign forces will get out of Lebanon and, in that event, a definite mission defined for UNIFIL.

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Shultz: 'Peace in Middle East on the move'

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are excerpts from the Middle East from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' Dec. 11 interview in Amsterdam:

Q: Talking about the Mideast, would you describe the present situation as a deadlock as far as the American performance is concerned?

Shultz: No, I wouldn't describe it that way. It certainly has not moved as rapidly as we would like to see it and as I think most people would like to see it. But there is a lot of motion and activity on the Mideast peace process since the president's speech.

We are looking forward to King Hussein's visit in Washington as an event of great importance and at the same time in Lebanon where we are having a hard time getting people talking about the withdrawal of foreign forces. We do have some additional thoughts.

Phil Habib and Morris Draper met with the president and Ken Dam, the acting secretary, yesterday (Friday). I think, in Washington at some length. They will be returning to the Middle East and perhaps we'll have some thoughts that can move the situation along. So there is not as much settled as we would like, but there is motion. We continue to work on it.

These problems have been around a while and we recognise that to get anywhere we have to be willing to keep working at it and to have patience. To have a kind of patient impatience, I suppose, is the way to put it, if we're going to succeed, and we do.

Q: You didn't talk about the position of the PLO?

Shultz: No, I didn't. As far as the PLO is concerned, so far as I know, they still have in their constitution that they want to extinguish Israel. We are willing to

cessfully fished dummy's nine. The queen of clubs was covered by the king and taken by the ace. After declarer ruffed his last club on the table, he led the king of hearts, which lost to the ace.

The jack of spades from West was ducked, and Levit made his first fine play when he went up with the ace. He reverted to a club, which promoted his partner's jack of hearts to a trick via an over-ruff. The defenders still needed two tricks, and with the king of diamonds inside, it would seem that one would be their limit. But watch what happened.

West continued with the ten of spades. Declarer played the queen from dummy and Levit followed with the three! Declarer won a trick to which he was not entitled, but Levit had a count of the hand and knew that one diamond discard was not going to help declarer.

However, now declarer thought that West held king of spades, so East had to have the king of diamonds for his opening bid. With this picture of the hand in mind, declarer continued with the ace of diamonds and another, playing low from dummy after West smoothly produced the ten, in the hope that East had started with a doubleton king. East scored the jack of diamonds, and West still had to make his king for the setting trick. The 200 East-West scored for down one doubled and vulnerable was a top score on the board.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♦ Q652
♥ K94
♦ Q985
♣ Q2

EAST
♦ AK93
♥ 73
♦ K103
♣ J4

SOUTH
♦ 7
♥ Q10865
♦ A762
♣ AJ4

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♥
1 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♠ 3 ♥
Dble Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Six of ♣.

Just a little deception can go a long way. Israeli internationalist, Shaya Levit was the star of this hand from a recent tournament in Monte Carlo.

We have to admit that we have become somewhat more cautious as we have grown older, and we doubt that we would have sat for three hearts doubled with the East cards. Almost certainly our prudent retreat to three spades would have been vindicated because it's unlikely that we would have found the defense against three hearts that Levit did.

West opened a low club, declarer played low from dummy and East's eight was by the jack. Declarer low trump and suc-

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